



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Superpowers Urged to Destroy Weapons

HK1502084890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0841 GMT 15 Feb 90

["China Urges Superpowers to Take Lead in Destroying Chemical Weapons"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)—China today urged the two superpowers to "take the lead in practical actions" to destroy all the existing chemical weapons.

This was stated by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon when he commented on the bilateral agreement reportedly reached by the United States and the Soviet Union on destroying the bulk of their chemical weapons.

China has all along stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical weapons, spokesman Li Zhaoxing said.

China hopes that an international convention on this will be concluded by the conference on disarmament in Geneva at an early date so as to remove the immediate and direct threat posed by chemical weapons to the international security, he said.

"The two superpowers that have the largest chemical arsenals bear a special responsibility for the prohibition of chemical weapons and should take the lead in practical actions," he said.

The spokesman said that the key is to thoroughly destroy all the existing chemical weapons and refrain from producing or developing any new-type of chemical weapons.

Border Talks With USSR

HK1502085290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0846 GMT 15 Feb 90

["Spokesman on Sino-Soviet Border Troops Reduction Talks"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese and Soviet representatives are continuing their discussions on the guiding principles concerning the reduction of troops along the Sino-Soviet border areas and the strengthening of mutual trust in the military field, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Spokesman Li Zhaoxing made the remark in response to a reporter's question at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Both sides have taken a "businesslike" and realistic attitude, Li said, adding "we hope that the negotiations will be successful."

Indonesian Ties

HK1502091290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0908 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that China hopes to see an early completion of the process of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Indonesia.

Li Zhaoxing made the remark at the weekly news briefing in response to the question whether it is possible for China and Indonesia to resume diplomatic relations this month.

Li said that last december Chinese and Indonesian official delegations held discussions in Jakarta on the technical aspects concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Indonesia. The talks yielded positive results thanks to the joint efforts of the two sides. Now the technical questions concerning the resumption of diplomatic ties have largely been settled.

He stated that "China hopes to see an early completion of the process of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries."

But he added that the time and location of the talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries have yet to be fixed through consultations.

Hong Kong Basic Law

HK1502092090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0918 GMT 15 Feb 90

["Basic Law Drafting is Within China's Sovereignty: Spokesman"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)—The drafting of the Hong Kong Basic Law "is within the bonds of China's state sovereignty," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today in response to a British reporter who asked whether China and Britain had reached any agreement on Hong Kong's constitutional development before 1997.

Spokesman Li Zhaoxing said the drafting committee of the Hong Kong Basic Law, which was set up by the National People's Congress and now is in another session in Beijing, is in charge of the drafting of the Basic Law.

Li said the committee has widely solicited opinions from various circles in Hong Kong and on the mainland during the process of the drafting of the Basic Law.

He said, "we are ready to hear proposals put forward by the British side through appropriate channels."

He said, for Hong Kong's "smooth transition" back to China before and after 1997, "China and Britain have maintained contacts. This kind of contacts will continue in the future," he added.

He said China and Britain should observe the Sino-British Joint Statement on the Hong Kong Issue. "So long as we do this, Hong Kong's stability and prosperity can be ensured."

Qian To Visit Middle East

*OW1502101190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0920 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at the weekly news briefing here today that Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will visit Iraq, Arab Yemen, Democratic Yemen, Qatar and Bahrain in early and mid-March.

Qian will be the guest of the foreign ministers of the five countries.

The Chinese foreign minister will also attend the conference on disarmament in Geneva on February 27 and make a statement there.

UN Rights Report 'Rejected'

*HK1502114490 Hong Kong AFP in English
1139 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, Feb 15 (AFP)—China indirectly rejected Thursday a report by the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar accusing Beijing of gross violations of human rights and freedoms.

A spokesman for the Chinese foreign ministry, asked by telephone about the report, said his government had already rejected a "so-called" resolution adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) on August 31 which criticized China's bloody crushing of the pro-democracy movement in June.

"The resolution was illegal, null and void," he said.

"We hold that the report submitted by the U.N. secretary general to the 46th conference on human rights should not include some non-governmental organizations-supplied materials that do not square with facts," he said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar charged the Chinese Government, in a report published Wednesday in New York, of "gross violations of the fundamental rights and freedoms of its citizens."

His report was issued to coincide with the 46th session of the UNHRC meeting.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar challenged Beijing's figures on arrests and executions which occurred as part of its repression of the pro-democracy movement, saying that there were many more than had been officially disclosed.

Since June 4, when the Chinese Army tanks were sent into Beijing's Tianamen Square to crush the protests, officials here have said that 40 people had been executed and 6,000 arrested.

But Mr. Perez de Cuellar's report said that "many unpublicized executions are said to have occurred" and that arrests were unofficially estimated between 10,000 and 30,000 nationwide.

His report also said that arrestees were mistreated and forced to submit to physical and mental torture.

"Many detainees have been physically maltreated by law enforcement officials, subjected to torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment while in detention," it said.

China has been a signatory since 1986 to the U.N. convention banning mistreatment and cruelty of detainees.

The report also criticized China for several instances of violence against Catholics, saying that "several hundreds of Catholic villagers were severely beaten by police" in April in the northern province of Hebei.

It said that at least seven Catholic bishops and priests were arrested in September and December in northern China, and that "165 Protestant officials" in Henan Province were taken into custody in October after police "raids."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's report also questioned the "great number" of executions that took place in China during the second half of 1989 for crimes such as corruption, fraud, bribery and misuse of funds.

State Reiterates Support for Sihanouk on Cambodia

*OW1402185190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1831 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] United Nations, February 13 (XINHUA)—China today called for the setting up of a quadripartite Supreme National Council led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to head the drive for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia issue.

The assistant Chinese foreign minister, Xu Dunxin, also urged at a meeting of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council that the two existing regimes in Cambodia be dismantled simultaneously to pave the way for the council.

Xu suggested that the council serve as a symbol of the sovereignty of Cambodia in foreign affairs and take over the seat the National Government of Cambodia now enjoys at the United Nations.

He added that the council should entrust the U.N. to wield administrative power over the country's internal affairs while providing the world body with consultancy and assistance in administrative and election affairs, such as the drawing up of a provisional constitution, voters' registration and the examination of voters' credentials.

Xu made the address during the two-day consultations of the five permanent member nations of the Security

Council, initiated in Paris in mid-January, on the role the U.N. would assume in the period before free and fair elections take place in Cambodia.

He reiterated China's position that the best solution to the Cambodia issue is the establishment of a quadripartite government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk for the transitional period, because such a government could represent Cambodia in international affairs and administer internal affairs as well as organize general elections under U.N. supervision.

But at present all parties involved consider it difficult to form a united government of this kind, and therefore proposed that an administrative body be set up by the U.N. to replace the two existing regimes, he noted.

Xu said that China has no objection to this proposal but he stressed that an effective U.N. role is essential to achieve the goal.

To realize the goal, he added, the Phnom Penh regime installed by Hanoi must be dismantled along with the national government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Otherwise, the co-existence of the two regimes plus a U.N. administrative mechanism would give rise to disorder in the country, he said.

He stressed that the proposed U.N. administrative body must be granted genuine authority to conduct effective management, and it should not be monopolized by one of the factions in the name of the U.N., otherwise there will be no free and fair elections.

Talking on the military aspect, Xu pointed out the continued existence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and emphasized that there must be a withdrawal of all foreign troops under the verification of the United Nations.

To prevent a civil war and ensure the elections free of armed threats after the completion of the pullout of all foreign troops, China suggests that armed forces of the four factions, including troops, police and militias, be all dismissed and regrouped in cantonments designated by the U.N., he said.

During the interim period, he said, social security and order in Cambodia should be maintained by U.N. peace-keeping forces.

Economic Conference in U.S. Views State Trade

'Contributions' in Asia-Pacific Region

*OW1402201790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0815 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] Washington, February 13 (XINHUA)—A widely shared view deriving from an economic conference in Portland, Oregon indicates that China, with a stable political situation and enormous economic potential, will without a doubt make contributions to the prosperity and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Attending the four-day forum on "New Paths of Economic Cooperation Across the Pacific" were more than 100 economists, scholars and business people from China's mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Soviet Union, Japan, South Korea and the United States.

Many participants said Monday, upon the conclusion of the four-day forum, that the rapid economic expansion in the Asia-Pacific countries in recent years has demonstrated the region's important role in the global economic growth.

They said that dialogues are needed for Asia-Pacific countries to work together more closely toward economic cooperation, while simultaneously eliminating factors detrimental to cooperation and development.

Some participants also expressed their dissatisfaction with Japan for pursuing protectionist measures.

A major item on the forum's agenda was China's role in economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Many participants acknowledged that China has scored remarkable achievements in ten years of reform particularly since opening its doors to the outside world.

Confidence was expressed that China will continue to carry out this policy in the future.

By so doing, they said, China, as a big nation, will surely play an even greater role in economic cooperation in the region.

On Monday morning, Chinese representatives discussed economic and trade cooperation with some U.S. firms in the Portland World Trade Center.

Some U.S. businessmen pledged to expand investments and trade relations in China despite current economic readjustment.

It would be very "unwise" to abandon a market like China with enormous potential just because of its present temporary difficulties, several participants observed.

David Chang, a founder of the U.S. Nike International Ltd. and former vice president of the company, said his company now runs four businesses in China, manufacturing a total of one million pairs of sports shoes per month.

Production of these businesses was not greatly affected during the unrest in Beijing in late spring and early summer of 1989, said Chang, who returned to the U.S. following a recent visit to China. "Now is a good time to do business with China," he said.

Mr. Page, an executive of the Portland branch of the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank in Hong Kong, said many foreign firms withdrew representative offices from China following the unrest, but the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank did not.

"Facts later proved this decision correct," he said.

The forum was sponsored by Professor Mel Gurtov, director of the International Political Science Institute at Oregon State University.

State 'Top of Agenda' at Forum

OW1002095590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0829 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Text] Washington, February 9 (XINHUA)—China was top of the agenda when more than 100 scholars, economists and businessmen began an annual forum on Asia-Pacific economic co-operation in Portland, Oregon today.

The three-day forum is sponsored by Professor Mel Gurtov, director of the International Political Science Institute at Oregon State University.

Discussions for those attending, who came from both China's mainland and Taiwan, Hong Kong, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and South Korea, will focus on trading co-operation between China and the Asia-Pacific region, its influence on the Taiwan economy, future economic links between China and South Korea, development achievements and potential of the Soviet Far East, and Japan's financial development and its impact in Asia.

Speaking at a reception last night, Professor Gurtov expressed his hope that the forum would, through thorough discussion, find a new path for development in China and the Pacific region at this time of profound change in the world.

He said he believed that in spite of its present economic difficulties, it would formulate new policies that would meet its state conditions.

Zhu Ang, executive governor of China International Trade Research and Training Center for Asia and the Pacific Region, said that since his arrival in Portland two days previously, he had been impressed by the friendly attitude of American businessmen towards China.

He quoted them as saying that they would not abandon economic co-operation with China while it was going through its present economic difficulties.

Zhu said that as requested by U.S. businessmen and entrepreneurs, the World Trade Center in Portland had arranged a meeting between them and the Chinese delegation attending the forum to discuss over 30 co-operation and trade projects in machinery, textile and food industry.

Y-12 Monoplane Flies at Singapore Exhibition

OW1402203690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1426 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Singapore, February 14 (XINHUA)—A China-made Y-12 airplane staged its first flying display at the first-day of the Fifth Asian Aerospace Exhibition here today.

Y-12 airplane is a light general purpose high wing monoplane, powered by two PT6-27 engines.

A Chinese official from the National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC) said that the airplane with simple and easy operation and good maneuverability can take off and land on rough prepared runway. It has good maintenance performance and long operational life.

Y-12 can be modified to be suitable for transportation, tourism, air-dropping and parachute jumping, geological survey, agricultural and forestry application etc, he added.

He disclosed that after the exhibition, this Y-12 airplane will be delivered to Laos who has ordered two of this kind airplane.

This is not the first time that Y-12 was exported. In June 1986, a contract for exporting six Y-12 to Sri Lanka was signed and the delivery completed in December of the year.

The official said he was optimistic about the marketing Y-12 in overseas markets.

United States & Canada

JIEFANGJUN BAO on U.S. Nuclear Operations

HK1402141190 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
5 Feb 90 p 3

[Article by Li Chuanzi (2621 0278 3320): "The United States Is Making a New Plan for Nuclear Operations"]

[Text] The Strategic Goal Joint Planning Chief of Staff Headquarters under the U.S. Strategic Air Command (SAC) is making a new plan for nuclear operations in the new period, to provide the U.S. President with multiple choices in the use of strategic nuclear forces.

The U.S. plan for nuclear operations is also called "Plan for (United) [tong yi 4827 0001] Nuclear Operations"—which came into being in 1960—and had been revised six times by 1 October 1983. The present one is the seventh of its kind, and the contents are: to select the strategic offensive targets; to arrange serial nuclear offensives in order of targets' importance; to determine the weapon systems for various categories of targets in offensive operations; and to formulate plans for implementing strategic nuclear operations.

Why should the United States create a new plan for nuclear operations when the international situation is tending toward relaxation? Observers believe that despite the fact that the U.S.-USSR treaty on intermediate guided missiles was signed in December 1987, that their talks on cutting back 50 percent of offensive strategic weapons are under way, and that the Soviet strategic thinking on nuclear war has also undergone some changes, the U.S.-USSR nuclear arms race has not stopped. They pointed out that the United States has already fulfilled the first-phase tasks of the plan for updating strategic nuclear forces—since its implementation in October 1981—and in 1986, it deployed MX intercontinental guided missiles and B-1B strategic bombers. The USSR deployed SS-25 and SS-24 mobile intercontinental guided missiles in 1985 and 1987, respectively. In the sphere of strategic defensive technology, both the United States and the USSR have made rather fast progress in recent years. The new U.S. plan for nuclear operations has been set forth precisely under such circumstances.

The United States has, in recent years, discovered that the USSR possesses approximately 1,500 reinforced bunkers for the employment of some 175,000 leading members of the upper strata, with a secret underground railway running 27.3 km from the Kremlin to Vnukovo Airport. The United States is worried that the huge defensive network which has taken shape with the surfacing of these projects will greatly reduce the U.S. nuclear deterrent. Therefore, the primary target in the new plan for nuclear operations will be "destroying the Soviet underground defensive project, and causing casualties among the leading Soviet group." In addition, they have determined to develop some new weapon which is capable of penetrating the underground project, with the requirement that "in the first few hours of the initial phase of a nuclear war, the new weapon launches an offensive on the very spot where the Soviet leading group is located," so that it becomes powerless in organization and command. Observers have noticed that the United States has made voluminous preparations for realizing this goal. Back in September 1988, the U.S. Department of Defense issued an order to develop an earth-drilling nuclear weapon. At present, the United States is researching and producing a kind of metal warhead with a strength capable of boring 183 m into the earth (its underground explosive force was some 40-fold that on earth surface), as well as another type of mechanical warhead capable of drilling into the ground. The U.S. SAC Headquarters recently proposed the conception of conveying ground-boring bombs by cruising missiles of slower flying speed.

Another key to the new plan for nuclear operations is mobile strategic targets in the USSR. It was learned that the USSR has already deployed 30 SS-24 mobile intercontinental guided missiles on railways, and 166 SS-25 mobile intercontinental guided missiles on highways. The train conveying SS-24 guided missiles is capable of running on most of the branches of its 125,000 km of

railway network, while the cars carrying SS-25 guided missiles are capable of running on vast fields and highways in remote areas of the USSR. By the mid-1990s, approximately half of the strategic targets in the USSR will have become mobile. For dealing with such a situation, the new plan for nuclear operations has laid special stress on data-collection of movable targets of mobile guided missiles. Furthermore, the plan has proposed the need to develop the invisible "(Aurora)" [ao luo la 1159 5012 2129] reconnaissance plane—which is capable of flying with 5MH at top speed—to research and produce an unmanned remote control device to be secretly placed inside the USSR; to produce 4 KH-12 reconnaissance photographing satellites with a high distinguishing rate; to produce 4 all-weather "cricket" satellites equipped with radar picture-forming devices; and to use such equipment in round-the-clock tracking of Soviet strategic mobile targets.

Besides, in the new plan for nuclear operations, counter-measures for the possible establishment of a guided missile defensive network nationwide in the USSR has also been made for the first time; at the same time, studies in the feasibility of creating emergency strategic "crack troops" have also been conducted. Based on the above-mentioned situation, observers believe that the U.S.-USSR nuclear arms race will unfold on a new plane in the 1990s.

U.S. 'Scrambling' for 'Peace Dividend'

HK1502031390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
1 Feb 90 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Liang (1728 0081): "Scrambling for 'Peace Dividend' in the United States"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan (RENMIN RIBAO)—Recently, the term "peace dividend" seems to have become a pet phrase and a popular topic in the journalist circles in the United States. However, viewed from the actual situation at present, the "peace dividend" is still something on paper.

To put it briefly, the so-called "peace dividend" means money saved from cutting military spending. In the eyes of some people, since the relations between the East and the West tend to relax as a result of abrupt changes in the situation in Eastern Europe, the United States should reduce its military spending by a big margin and should use the money thus saved for civilian projects.

How great should then be the amount of the "peace dividend"? How should it be allocated? The White House and the Congress, as well as the economic circles, have focussed their disputes on these two points. The budget presented by President Bush on 29 January indicated that the "peace dividend" of 1991 is very little. The budget report stipulates that the national defense expenditure of 1991 is approximately \$303.3 billion. After allowing for inflation, the expenditure is about 2 percent less than this year, that is, at most not more than \$6 billion. The Bush administration has also admitted

that it is not yet time to talk about the "peace dividend," but has promised to cut the enormous military spending budgeted in Reagan's era by \$160 billion in the 5 fiscal years from 1990 to 1994. Even then, the amount is still a drop in the ocean as compared with the \$300 odd billion annual national defense spending. Therefore, many Americans have criticized that the "peace dividend" in the budget report presented by Bush is too little.

It can be expected that the Congress under the control of the Democratic Party will undoubtedly demand further cuts in national defense spending. Of course, the amount will not be too big either. In spite of this, the scrambling for the "peace dividend" has already started. Some people are in favor of using it to increase spending on education, science, technology, and anti-drug operations. Others are in favor of using it to increase spending on social welfare. Some people hope to use the "peace dividend" to solve the AIDS problem. Others strongly recommend to use it to reduce deficits of the federal government.

Many economists here have held that from the long term point of view, cutting military spending by a big margin is beneficial to U.S. economic development. However, a difficult problem that follows is the readjustment and re-orientation of many companies engaged in war industries. The disputes over the "peace dividend" appear to reflect one aspect of the economic situation in the United States at present.

Near East & South Asia

Li Peng Urges Solution of Kashmir Conflict

HK1502140490 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 1247 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Report by reporter Zhou Cipu (0719 1964 2613): "Li Peng Calls for Peaceful Resolution of Disputes Over Kashmir"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng today called on Pakistan and India to resolve disputes over Kashmir through friendly consultations, and in a peaceful way instead of violence, in order to avoid the escalation of events there.

Premier Li Peng made the above call when meeting with visiting [Ahongde] [yi ke ba er a hong de 0122 0344 1572 1422 7093 3163 1795], special envoy for Pakistan's prime minister, general in-charge of foreign affairs and national security advisor.

Special envoy Ahongde made a special trip and reported to China on the latest developments in Kashmir, and expounded the Pakistani Government's stand on this issue. He arrived in Beijing this afternoon by plane.

This evening, Premier Li Peng met with the special envoy at Zhongnanhai's Ziguang Hall and very happily accepted Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto's letter handed to him by Ahongde.

Li Peng said that the Chinese Government is very concerned about the development of the situation in Kashmir, and hopes that the events there will "calm down very quickly."

He said that the Kashmir problem is an historical one; and that the Chinese Government hopes that both Pakistan and India can "act on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and resolve the problems through talks instead of violence, in order to avoid escalation."

Li Peng pointed out that China's stand over the Kashmir problem has been consistent. China hopes that Pakistan and India can act in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions and accords reached by both countries, and peacefully resolve the dispute on the basis of friendly consultations. He said that "this will benefit the stability of the sub-continent and at the same time, help safeguard peace in Asia."

During the meeting the special envoy related the regards of President Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Bhutto. Li Peng asked Ahongde to give his regards to these two Pakistani leaders.

Bangladesh Prime Minister Meets Delegation

OW1402124190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0748 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Dhaka, February 13 (XINHUA)—Bangladesh Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed met here Tuesday the visiting five-member Chinese friendship delegation.

During the meeting, the prime minister said Chinese Premier Li Peng's recent visit to Bangladesh has opened a new chapter in the development of relations between the two countries.

He noted that bilateral friendship and cooperation in various fields will be further enhanced with frequent exchanges of visits by leaders and people's organizations of the two countries.

Present at meeting were also Bangladesh Parliament Speaker Shamsul Huda Chowdhury and several other ministers.

The five-member Chinese friendship delegation led by Huan Shiming, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, arrived here February 10 on a six-day visit.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Commentary Views Release of Nelson Mandela

HK1502030790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Feb 90 p 4

["Short Commentary": "Having Taken a Step Forward"]

[Text] On 10 February, South African President De Klerk announced that Nelson Mandela would be released on 11 February. Earlier, in a speech to the parliament, he had announced lifting the 30-year ban on the African National Congress of South Africa [ANC] and also the ban on the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the South African Communist Party, and 33 other antiapartheid organizations, releasing 374 political prisoners, and conditionally ending the press control. This has been a victory in the antiapartheid struggle launched by the South African people and the international community. The Chinese people rejoice over this victory.

This move taken by the South African authorities has attracted favorable response from the rest of the world, and is universally regarded as an "active step" taken to wipe out apartheid and is conducive to relaxation of tension in South Africa and in the southern part of Africa.

When the National Party of South Africa came into power in 1948, it put forth the slogan of "White South Africa" and overtly pursued the apartheid policy, which was resisted by the South African people and people all over the world who upheld justice. Today, 42 years since then, the South African authorities have adopted some measures conducive to the elimination of racial discrimination. This has been a wise move, and they have no choice but to do so. All over the past few decades, the South African authorities have been trying to safeguard their racist system by brutal means. However, things have gone contrary to their wishes. The antiapartheid struggle led by the ANC and other organizations has continued to win victories. Persecuted and jailed by the South African authorities, Mandela has become a symbol of the struggle for freedom and equality waged by the black people in South Africa. The political and social upheavals caused by apartheid have aggravated the economic situation in South Africa. The economic sanctions imposed and political pressure applied by the international community have put South Africa in a difficult position economically and morally. The South African authorities are faced with grim facts. Their announcement of the release of Mandela was a move to mitigate the contradictions at home and in the international sphere and to ease up the pressure at home and from abroad.

However, the new measures announced by De Klerk have not touched on the pillar of apartheid in South Africa. The foundation of apartheid as embodied in the "Group Areas Act" and "Residents' Registration Act" remains intact.

The "State of Emergency Act" which was exercised successively in July 1985 and June 1986 in some areas and on a nationwide scale is still overclouding South Africa.

Moreover, the South African authorities are holding on to the so-called "group rights" and reject the South African black people's demand for universal suffrage for adults, thereby fundamentally safeguarding the ruling position of the White minority in South Africa. For this reason, the South African people are still faced with tremendously arduous tasks in their struggle, and the international community still has an unshirkable duty of keeping up the pressure on the South African authorities and forcing them to put an early end to apartheid.

West Europe

France Restores Guarantee for Exports

OW1402132890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1301 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Paris, February 14 (XINHUA)—The French Government has resumed its credit guarantee for exports to China, suspended after the suppression of social unrest in Beijing last June, according to Finance Ministry sources.

This follows reports that leaders of the European Community had reached an unofficial agreement at Strasbourg last year to restore their ties with China.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets French Visitors

OW1302132190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1041 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)—Ye Fei, vice chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with M. Rattanavan Bou, president of the Paris-based Tang Freres Sarl of France, and his party here today.

Equipment Exhibition Opens in Belgium

OW1402162190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0112 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Brussels, February 13 (XINHUA)—The first exhibition of Chinese automobiles and equipment in Europe opened in Brussels today.

The exhibition was organized by the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and Perfecta International Trading Company.

On display are forklifts, dumpers, trucks and other vehicles. All these products, which are designed and manufactured by China, attracted great interest from the visitors.

The exhibition also presents a unique opportunity for the clientele to view a wide range of Chinese products.

The exhibition is scheduled to end on February 22.

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin Calls for Promoting Quality Control

OW1502005790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0629 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)—Today's CHINA MANAGEMENT NEWS [Zhong Guo Jing Ying Bao 0022 0948 4842 3602] frontpaged excerpts of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the China Quality Control Association on 15 March last year.

Jiang Zemin pointed out that product quality is a matter of utmost importance. He said that Comrade Xiaoping has on many occasions pointed out that "we should not only stress product quantity; we should also stress quality. The key to making a breakthrough in export sales lies in quality. Products of average quality will have no competitiveness." Comrade Xiaoping also said, "We should give priority to quality in industrial matters, including in export products." According to the guidelines of Comrade Xiaoping's instruction, we should give priority to handling the problem of product quality. The quality of a nation's products tells one indirectly about that nation's quality. Every department, enterprise, and all members of society should contribute efforts to constantly raise the quality of our country's products.

Jiang Zemin said: The reasons why we should stress quality are as follows: First, from the economic point of view, the utility value of a product is first and foremost determined by whether that particular product is capable of satisfying certain practical social needs; it needs to meet certain quality standards. Second, joining international competition can be said to take part in competition in product quality and science and technology. Third, raising product quality and economic results is a major economic development strategy to realize the second-stage goal in our country's economic development. Fourth, raising product quality is also a major content in implementing the policy of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. One of the important problems that need be solved in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order is that of clearing the confusion in the economic order. At present, some enterprises are so shortsighted that they disregard product quality. The sale of fake and substandard products on the market, which adversely affects the national economy and the people's livelihood, is a telltale sign of the confusion that exists in the economic order.

In Jiang Zemin's view, strengthening management is the key to raising product quality. He said that it is impossible for enterprises to improve the quality of their products if their enterprise management is backward, if they fail to carry out a strict responsibility system, and if they are slack in labor and work discipline. Therefore, if we want to further improve product quality, the logical step is to first strengthen management. Regarding the

problem of strengthening quality management, I think that at present we should stress the following efforts:

First, we should take a correct attitude regarding the guiding thought in economic work. We should give priority to the work of raising product quality, and foster in our mind such ideas as "quality first" and "customers first." We must be well aware of the fact that lately, with the deepening of reform and opening to the outside world and with the implementation of the policy to improve the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, there have been growing calls for upgrading product quality. We must not dismiss those problems which now exist in our quality management work. Only by handling the problem of raising product quality as a major task in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order can we hope to really raise the quality of products in the nation.

Second, we should in a down-to-earth manner strengthen quality management, supervision, and examination work; adopt international advanced standards; and promote comprehensive quality management. As far as quality management in enterprises is concerned, we should strive for achieving "top grades" and strengthen comprehensive quality management. A complete quality management system should be established for raw materials, spare parts, machine equipment, product designs, product blueprints, material selection, manufacturing, assembling, finished products, and after-sale service; a system to ensure quality should also be drawn up. In implementing the system of rewards and penalties, we must resolutely and strictly enforce the quality responsibility system and exercise veto rights on quality; products of inferior quality must not be allowed to be shipped out of plants.

Third, if we want to upgrade product quality in this age of fierce competition and this era of rapid technological progress, we must do a good job in educating cadres, staff members, and workers and give them technical training; we must raise the quality of staff members and workers and increase their sense of responsibility for upgrading product quality. Enterprises should treat the work as an important part of their program to build spiritual civilization.

Fourth, we should step up theoretical study on quality management. It has been 10 years since comprehensive quality management is promoted in China. Practice has shown that scientific management has been successful. We have accumulated a great deal of useful experience. A large number of advanced models have cropped up in the process. We should seriously sum up experience and promote it so that it will help deepen comprehensive quality management and will make a greater contribution to raising the quality of our country's products and to strengthening our economy.

Li Ruihuan Hails Tianjin 'Public Servants'

OW1402153790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1631 GMT 10 Feb 90

[By reporter Ma Jie (7456 2638)]

[Text] Tianjin, 10 Feb (XINHUA)—Ten cadres in the Heping District in Tianjin Municipality were conferred the title of "people's public servants" at a meeting today. Comrade Li Ruihuan, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee wrote a letter of greetings in order to highly praise and congratulate these ten public servants. In his letter, he said: "We cadres at various levels, no matter what kind of positions we hold, must always remember that we are the people's public servants." Comrade Tan Shaowen, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, also attended the meeting to extend his greetings to the 10 comrades.

In the participation of various activities to serve the people in the district, the cadres at various levels have gone to the grass-root units in order to understand the situation among the people and to help them solve problems and overcome difficulties. In order to prevent sewage from spilling over, Zhao Xueqian, director of the sewage drainage center in the Heping District in Tianjin Municipality, persistently toured the 12 streets of the whole district, called on residents there, and made spot checks in order to prevent the sewage from spilling out. He was hailed by the residents as a "leader of people's public servants." In order to ensure the supply of coal for winter heating, Comrade Wang Jiaogong, manager of the district's coal supply company, led his workers to periodically visit consumers so as to cater to their need for coal. He also issued a public notice to all residents in the district, promising to deliver coal on the same day of any telephone order. He had won widespread acclaim from the residents.

In vying with one another to serve the people, many of the cadres in this district have achieved the goal of conveying the concerns and warm feelings of the party and government to thousands of families in the district. Wang Maosheng, manager of the Hubei Road Grocery Store, was an old man over 60. He insisted on delivering groceries to the doorsteps of any revolutionary martyr's family or any family with helpless old people. Last year, he used more than 40 of his holidays to deliver groceries in this connection. He was hailed as a "tireless old oxen." Gu Guoshan, manager of the Tushan Garden grain store, also insisted on delivering grain to any family with helpless old people and to retired workers. The residents of the district unanimously praised this grain store for its top-rated services.

Article Views Punishment of Official Misconduct

HK1502071390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
26 Jan 90 p 6

[Article by Chen Xingliang (7115 5281 5328): "Thoughts on Legal Points Concerning Post-Related Offenses"]

[Text] The basic function of all state organs in our country is to administer the state according to the people's will. To accomplish this administrative function of the state, we ultimately have to rely on state functionaries to engage in public activities according to the law. In this sense, without functionaries who observe law and discipline and perform their official duties honestly, a clean government is out of the question. Punishing post-related offenses, with the elimination of corruption as the main content, is an indispensable legal measure to ensure that state functionaries are honest in performing their official duties. Therefore, this is also what is meant by the building of a clean government. Because punishing post-related offenses is important to the building of a clean government, I put forward my views on legal points concerning the question of punishing post-related offenses in the hope of drawing people's attention.

Meaning of Post-Related Offenses

According to the provisions of China's criminal law, a post-related offense refers to the conduct of a state functionary or other personnel engaging in public affairs who fails to perform his or her duties and abuses power, thus undermining the management order and ordinary activities of state organs and bringing great losses to the interests of the state and the people. In line with this concept, a post-related offense, as stipulated in our country's Criminal Law, has the following three features:

1. The specific feature of the subject. The subject of a post-related offense can only be a person engaging in public affairs, who is called a state functionary in China's criminal law. According to the explanation in Article 83 of the criminal law, state functionaries refer to personnel in all state organs, enterprises, and other institutions and those engaging in public affairs according to the law. The "Decision on Sternly Punishing Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy" (called "Decision" hereafter for short) approved by the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee in 1982 further defines the concept of state functionaries without extending the scope. What merits attention is that the "Supplementary Regulations on Punishing Corruption and Bribe-Taking Offenses" (called "Supplementary Regulations" hereafter for short) approved by the NPC Standing Committee in 1988 extends the subjects guilty of corruption and accepting bribes to working personnel of collective economic organizations. In addition to the aforesaid ordinary state functionaries, China's criminal law also stipulates that certain post-related offenses can only be committed by specified state functionaries. This chiefly refers to: 1) Judicial working personnel, i.e., those performing the duties of investigation and interrogation, carrying out procuratorial work, conducting trials, and supervising criminals; 2) post and telecommunications personnel, i.e., those engaging in public affairs in the post and telecommunications departments; 3) personnel having direct responsibilities, i.e., those deciding, planning, organizing, or playing an active role in, the offenses committed by legal persons; and 4) military personnel,

i.e., People's Liberation Army personnel on active service and those on the regular payroll in the Army. Post-related offenses can only be committed by the aforesaid state functionaries or working personnel of collective economic organizations. This is the specific feature of the subject of post-related offenses.

2. Relationship with posts. In a legal sense, a post is a legal identity acquired with the establishment of the status of a state functionary, with the implementation of corresponding public affairs as its content. After a state functionary acquires a certain qualification according to the law, he or she must have certain power or authority and undertake corresponding commitments. The content of a post-related offense is sacrilege of duties and, therefore, a criminal conduct is bound to be linked with a post. This can be divided into two parts: First, failure to perform one's functions, namely, violating the requirements of one's functions, failing to perform what should or can be performed according to one's functions, and thus bringing great losses to the interests of the state and the people. This post-related offense is preconditioned by the duties defined by a post. Second, abuse of power, namely, taking advantage of the convenience of one's post to carry out illegal activities, thus bringing great losses to the interests of the state and the people. This crime is preconditioned by utilization of the convenience of one's post. Therefore, the aforesaid two circumstances are closely related to posts, hence the relationship between post-related offenses and posts.

3. The dual character of objects. All post-related offenses have the characteristics of impairing the prestige of state organs and undermining their normal activities. This is determined by the essence or feature of sacrilege of duty. It should be pointed out that, in addition to the aforesaid general character, other types of post-related offenses also encroach on other objects and therefore have their specific character. For example, corruption offense also encroaches upon ownership of public property and the offense of extorting confessions by torture also encroaches upon the personal right of citizens, and so on. This is the dual character of the object of post-related offense.

The aforesaid three features of post-related offense are closely related with one another. Only by organically integrating them is it possible to profoundly lay bare the social harm of the offense, correctly delineate its scope, and provide a scientific basis for punishing post-related offenses.

Important Topic of Improving Legislation on Post-Related Offenses

Ours is a socialist state and the purpose of state functionaries is to serve the people wholeheartedly. Therefore, our party and state have always attached importance to struggling against the illegal, criminal conducts of state functionaries. In 1951 our country promulgated the "Regulations of the PRC on Punishing Corruption." After the 10 years of turmoil, in its first criminal law, China made a special provision on offenses of dereliction of duty in Chapter 8 of the sub-rule [fen ze 0433

0463]. Moreover, some offenses with state functionaries as the subjects were also laid down in other chapters of the criminal law. In addition to that, the "Provisional Regulations of the PRC on Punishing Military Personnel for Violating Their Duties" promulgated in 1981 systematically provided post-related offenses committed by military personnel. With the development of the situation, China's legislative bodies also revised and supplemented the 1982 "Decision" and the 1988 "Supplementary Regulations" with reference to post-related offenses in the current criminal law. These legislative provisions, which are a legal weapon with which we punish post-related offenses, are of great significance in strengthening the building of a clean government. Needless to say, however, that our country's legislation on post-related offenses still cannot suit the objective needs of judicial practice. Therefore, stepping up legislation on post-related offenses is still a pressing matter of the moment. In my view, legislation on post-related offenses should be improved from the following three aspects:

1. Increase charges. In China's current criminal law there are about 40 charges on post-related offenses, 22 of which are leveled at military personnel. Viewed from the objective needs of judicial practice at present, these charges still cannot meet the needs of practice. Of these, the most urgent one is the crime of abusing power. In the course of drafting the criminal law, the question of establishing the offense was once taken into account but, due to various reasons, was dropped. Because there is no offense of abusing power in our criminal law, we can only punish the conduct of abusing power according to the offense of dereliction of duty. However, in line with the provision of Article 187 of China's criminal law and relevant criminal law theories, dereliction of duty is a fault, while the conduct of abusing power is intentional. Therefore, it is difficult to explain away in theoretical terms the practice of punishing intentional offenses as faults and, in practice, it is insufficient to deter the criminal conduct of abusing power. Therefore, it is necessary to incorporate the offense of abusing power in China's criminal law. Moreover, some other illegal conduct related to posts should also be incorporated in the category of legislation on post-related offenses.

2. Define subject. There are loopholes in the legislation on post-related offenses, as defined in the current criminal law. For example, the 1988 "Supplementary Regulations" have extended the subject of bribe-taking offenses to working personnel of collective economic organizations. Then, can a personnel of collective economic organization become the subject of offense for dereliction of duty? This is a very practical issue confronting judicial organs. In our view, the scope of the subject of post-related offenses is in keeping with a certain cadre management structure and, therefore, it is closely related to the reform of China's cadre management structure. Our country is currently deliberating the establishment of a state public servant system. Then, can the concept of public servants be introduced into the sphere of criminal law? Our answer is in the affirmative. In our view, public servants, as subjects of post-related

offenses, can be divided into three categories: 1) ordinary public servants, 2) special public servants, and 3) quasi-public servants (those regarded as public servants). We may consider using this concept of public servants to replace state functionaries and define working personnel of collective economic organizations, as well as those entrusted to engage in public affairs, as quasi-public servants.

3. Readjust penalty degree. Following the revisions in the 1982 "Decision" and the 1988 "Supplementary Regulations," the penalty on post-related offenses laid down in the existing criminal law is basically appropriate. But practice has proven that there is still a lack of coordination, which makes it necessary to make proper adjustments. For example, the penalty for some post-related offenses is too heavy and should therefore be readjusted; the penalty for some post-related offenses, such as dereliction of duty, seems incapable of offsetting the offenses and should therefore be increased appropriately. In short, the penalty for various post-related offenses should be in keeping with their harm to society.

Improving the Judicial Practice of Punishing Post-Related Offenses

The judicial organs in our country attach great importance to punishing post-related offenses. Since the criminal law was promulgated, upholding the principle of all people being equal before the law, the judicial organs at all levels in our country have surmounted all obstacles, dealt with a large number of post-related crimes, and meted out due punishment to relevant personnel. It cannot be denied, however, that the practice of punishing post-related offenses still lacks some desired improvements. In our view, the administration of justice on post-related offenses should be improved in the following three ways:

1. Strengthen institutions. Due to the status of criminal subject, post-related offenses are more difficult to investigate and deal with than ordinary offenses. To enable all criminals to be subjected to criminal investigations, it is necessary to strengthen special institutions for punishing post-related offenses. In this respect, the experience of the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption is worth studying. It is gratifying that judicial organs in our country have started attaching importance to the building of institutions for punishing post-related offenses. For example, in May 1988, the Supreme People's Procuratorate disseminated the experience of the Shenzhen city procuratorate in setting up report centers; in July of the same year, procuratorial organs across the country set up report institutions one after another. In August 1989 the Supreme People's Procuratorate renamed the Economic Procuratorial Division the Procuratorial Division Against Corruption and Bribes. Prior to this, procuratorial organs in Guangdong Province had set up a special anti-corruption and bribe-taking organ, the Anti-Corruption and Bribe-Taking Work Bureau. It can be predicted that in keeping with the needs of practice, procuratorial organs at all levels across the country will also develop similar special organs. The key

lies in how to vigorously carry out the work and bring into full play their functions.

2. Step up guidance. Investigation and handling of post-related offenses involve some complicated legal and policy matters. For this reason, the highest judicial organs should pay attention to giving professional guidance to judicial organs at the lower levels. A most important issue is to give more judicial explanations in order to make up for the deficiencies in legislation and to solve knotty problems in judicial activities concerning post-related offenses. For example, the explanations made on the concepts, formation, and punishment of corruption and bribe-taking offenses made in the "Answers (Trial Implementation) to Current Questions on Specific Application of Law on Economic Criminal Cases" promulgated by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on 8 July 1985 has played an important guiding role in the punishment of corruption and bribe-taking cases. The work in this respect should be further strengthened in the future.

3. Give stern punishment. An important spirit of China's criminal law is to sternly punish post-related offenses. In judicial practice, however, this spirit has not been effectively implemented. A clear proof of this is the great disparity in the starting penalty between a corruption case and larceny. As we see it, post-related offenses should be sternly punished and on no account should we be soft-hearted toward them. With regard to post-related offenses committed by ordinary subjects which, according to the explicit provisions of the law, should be sternly punished because the state functionaries take advantage of the conveniences offered by posts, such as smuggling and profiteering offenses, they should be sternly dealt with according to the law. Only in this way can we embody the principle of sternly punishing post-related offenses.

Public Security Ministry Reports Stable Society

OW1002012990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1509 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)—Public order in China is on the whole stable, a top public security bureau official said here today.

Yu lei, vice-minister of Public Security, said this while reporting the country's public security to deputies of the National People's Congress (NPC) this morning in the Great Hall of the People.

Social stability is reflected in the normal order of work, family life, school education and the secure operation of some important political, economic, cultural, sports and diplomatic activities, including the celebration of festivals like National Day, New Year's Day and the Spring Festival, the vice-minister told the NPC deputies who are now on an inspection tour of Beijing.

"The successful crackdown on the 'six vices' is another feature of social stability," Yu noted.

The "six vices" are referred to gambling, prostitution, feudal superstition, pornography and abducting of women and children.

By January 15, some 213,000 of these cases involving more than 771,000 people had been investigated and dealt with.

According to Yu, the most common of the "six vices" is gambling. About 128,000 cases involving 556,000 people have been dealt with. Next is prostitution, with 35,000 cases involving over 79,000 persons.

"So far, the crackdown on the 'six vices' has achieved good social effect and won the support of people from all walks of life," Yu stressed.

However, Yu noted, problems in public order still exist in some departments and areas. For instance, he added, in 1989, criminal cases registered for investigation were 138 per cent higher than the previous year, while the number of serious cases doubled.

Nationwide Census Focuses on Floating Population

*HK1502042590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0037 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Report by intern reporter Wang Yujuan (3769 3768 1227) and reporter Zheng Zhanguo (6774 2069 0948): "Floating Population Will Be Taken as a Key Item To Be Covered by the Fourth Nationwide Population Census"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tangshan, 15 February (XINHUA)—China's floating population numbers from 60 to 80 million and will be taken as a key item to be covered by the fourth nationwide population census.

This is what Shen Yimin, deputy executive director of the Nationwide Population Census Office of the State Council, told XINHUA reporters recently.

In China, most of the floating population is in Guangdong, Fujian, and Zhejiang Provinces. These people are scattered in towns in various localities. They are engaged in industry or commerce and their residential registrations are still in the rural areas. To find out their accurate number and occupations is the key factor which has a bearing on the success of the current census. Shen Yimin stresses that no duplication or omissions should occur in the current census. Population census workers should go to all inhabited places of our territory of 9.6 million square km.

Science & Technology

Satellite Fixed at Orbiting Point

*OW1402171090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1440 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)—China's fifth applied telecommunications satellite was fixed at 14:30

hours Tuesday at a predesignated point over the equator and 98 degrees east longitude under the command of the Xian Satellite Monitoring and Control Center.

The satellite was launched by a Chinese "Long March No. 3" rocket at the Xichang launch site on February 4. It entered the quasi-synchronous orbit on February 6.

Commentator's Article on Science Popularization

*HK1502071990 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Jan 90 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Hailing the 'Science and Technology Popularization Year'"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently decided to make 1990 the year for popularizing agricultural science and technology throughout the country. This year, the agricultural front will stimulate the widespread use of various practical techniques in agricultural production by resorting to such measures as "tackling the problem of adequate food and clothing," the introduction of various training plans, the popularization of science and technology in comprehensively developed areas, and so forth with "a bumper harvest plan" as the focus of attention.

In 1989, our total grain output reached 407.9 billion kg, exceeding the highest 1984 level in history. Grain output went up again by a big margin. This played an inestimable, tremendous role in stabilizing the national economy and realizing the goal of improvement, rectification, and the deepening of reform.

In 1990, our grain output plan calls for an increase of 5 billion kg over the preceding year. Cotton, oil-bearing seeds, and sugar are to increase by 8 million dan, 48 million dan, and 160 million dan respectively. It is impossible to achieve this task without putting in adequate scientific and technical resources.

In the past, we made great contributions toward the development of agricultural production by relying on science and technology. In the future, the potential of science and technology is still very great in increasing agricultural production. Of our existing cultivable area, medium- and low-yield fields still account for two-thirds. Given initial transformation, these medium- and low-yield fields can at least bring about an increased grain output of 75 billion kg. In addition, our country still has a large area of wasteland, grassland, and water surfaces yet to be comprehensively developed and used. Due to the irrationality of the chemical fertilizer composition and the means of application, increased chemical fertilizer output cannot bring the fullest results. The phenomenon of seeds being too plentiful, not properly sorted out, and complicated is an extremely unfavorable factor in increasing output. The solution of these problems must rely on the popularization and application of science and technology.

As far as existing conditions are concerned, to realize plans for increased grain, cotton, oil-bearing seed and

sugar output, we must energetically raise the per-unit production level on the basis of a proper increase in the cultivated area. This calls for our being able to introduce the "bumper harvest plan" on an even larger scale and existing, mature, universally popularizing, practical techniques in every possible way with a given target in mind. Various areas must combine the weak links in the local popularization of agricultural technology with the emphatic introduction of eight technical measures calling for fine seed strains of farm crops, cultivation after a given pattern, plastic covering for fields, the system of reforming farming, comprehensive prevention and control of insect pests, application of fertilizers based on prescriptions, conservation of water in carrying out irrigation, and the introduction of dry crops in the north. We must establish and perfect various categories of agricultural technology popularization and service organizations, encourage large numbers of scientific and technical personnel to head for the forefront, and widely introduce technology-related contracts. We must realistically start education on agricultural technology and technical training, providing large numbers of scientific and technical personnel for the countryside. Meanwhile, we must maintain a competent scientific and technical force; strengthen the study, development, and the follow-up of advanced technologies and new technologies; and increase reserve strength in agricultural production and science and technology development, fighting to have our agricultural production break away from hovering and reach again a new stage.

Taking a farsighted view, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The problem of agriculture must be studied. It may be a problem of a scientific solution in the final analysis." This has not only provided a fundamental way out for our agriculture, but it has also placed keen hopes in agricultural scientific and technical workers. It is hoped that our agricultural scientific and technical personnel, technology popularization and service personnel, and the masses of peasants and people can all deeply understand the decisive role of science and technology in agricultural development and act in concert in doing a good job of the work of the science and technology popularization year and bringing scientific studies and technology popularization work to a new level.

Military

Song Ping Visits East Sea Fleet Units

OW1202032290 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
24 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] On 14 January Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, accompanied by provincial and city leading comrades, extended cordial regards to naval commanders and fighters of a coastal defense unit in Lianyungang. He encouraged them to learn from Lei Feng, perform meritorious deeds, and strive to become

soldiers who cherish lofty ideals and moral integrity, are better educated, and observe discipline.

Song Ping and the other comrades arrived at a wharf at 0830. Smiling broadly, Song Ping greeted the officers and men of a warship of the East Sea Fleet and the officers and men of a unit of the provincial military district guarding the island, "How are you comrades! You have been working hard!" "We are serving the people," replied the commanders and fighters in a loud voice.

At 0835 Comrade Song Ping mounted the Hunter Submarine No. 687 and shook hands with the officers and men alongside and on the deck of the submarine one by one. He then boarded a landing craft of a guard regiment and headed for a small island not far away. After getting off the craft, Song Ping walked with vigorous strides to the top of the island to pay respects to the officers and men of the company guarding the island. He said: "We have come here to extend New Year greetings to you in advance on behalf of the party Central Committee and General Secretary Jiang Zemin." No sooner had he said that than enthusiastic applause arose from the officers and men. After learning about their training, guard duty, production, and living conditions, Comrade Song Ping lauded them for their devotion to the great cause of the four modernizations while doing guard duty on the island. He encouraged them to learn from Lei Feng, perform meritorious deeds, and strive to become soldiers who cherish lofty ideals and moral integrity, are better educated, and observe discipline.

Visiting a guard company, Comrade Song Ping cordially asked Senior Colonel Zhou Dunxiang, commander of Lianyungang Military Subdistrict: "Have you prepared enough New Year goods for the island? How much fresh water has been stored?" Zhou Dunxiang replied: "New Year goods have been taken care of, and fresh water is enough to last the fighters for a month." Song Ping nodded with satisfaction and said: "Although we advocate retrenchment, we should do our best to allow the fighters to have a good New Year's holiday."

Comrade Song Ping also visited the department housing the historical records of the "model company in army-civilian joint defense" and wrote an inscription, "The Army and the people should build a great wall through joint defense," for the company. He also joined the officers and men to have a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

Those who accompanied Comrade Song Ping on the visit included Liu Zhongyi, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Han Peixin, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress; Yue Dewang, political commissar of the provincial military district; Qin Zhaozhen, secretary of the Lianyungang City Party Committee; and Ma Quanzhen, political commissar of the Lianyungang Military Subdistrict.

Philosophy Instructors' Seminar Opens*OW1502073590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1214 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[By reporter Jie Yanzhen (2263 5888 3791) and correspondent Xiao Zhang (5135 1728)]

[Text] Nanjing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)—An all-army seminar for training instructors for philosophy studies opened in Nanjing today.

Based on a proposal made by leading comrades of the Central Military Commission, this seminar is set up and run by Nanjing Political Institute at the request of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. At the two-month seminar, some 160 cadres engaged in propaganda and theoretical work from the three services of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and from various Armed Police units, will carry out systematic studies of the original works on Marxist philosophy. They will also study the question of how to successfully help and guide the study of Marxist philosophy in PLA units.

Economic & Agricultural**Tourism Official Outlines Reorganization Plans***OW1402191690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1237 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)—China's National Tourism Administration is determined to improve the tourist industry in the next two years, placing special emphasis on the reorganization of tourism companies.

Jia Debing, director of the administration's Department of Tourism companies and hotel management, said at the national tourism conference that priority would be given to controlling the number and coordinating the services of tourism companies.

He said that since about 1988 more than 200 additional companies had entered the industry to solicit and receive clients. The number of companies had increased by 50 percent while the number of tourists received had increased by only three percent.

In its efforts to reorganise the industry, the administration will not approve the setting up of new companies to solicit and receive clients for the next two years.

Companies that are poorly operated and have resold foreign exchange at profits will be told to stop business within a stated time for reorganization or be disbanded.

Jia Debing said the economic contract system will be pursued in the foreign tourist business from now on. In the absence of the system, the business has been run under gentlemen's agreements and could not be protected by law.

Some foreign travel services are even behind with the payment of their bills, he said. By the end of May 1989, such arrears had reached 135 million foreign exchange certificates, bringing enormous losses to some companies.

Jia said an annual examination system will be established from this year.

State Council Gives Xinjiang Special Rights*HK1402145190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1130 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)—The State Council has approved the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps enjoying certain rights listed separately in the state plan. Today State Councillor Chen Junsheng held a meeting with the responsible persons of over 20 departments and committees at which he requested concerned departments and committees enforce, implement and strengthen the leadership and management of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and to create a better external environment for the corps in order to speed up the pace of its economic development.

The "Summary of the Minutes of the Meeting at Which the State Council Listened to Reports on the Work of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps" was announced at the meeting. The "Summary" specifies that the corps enjoys certain rights separately listed in the plan. The corps' industrial and agricultural production plans will be integrated into state plans or the plans of relevant departments, and will be included, with explicit statements, in the gross accounts of the planned targets of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Major materials for state production plans will also be integrated in the material allocation plans of relevant departments and will be separately allocated to the corps.

The responsible persons of various departments and committees at the meeting unanimously stated that they will act according to the State Council's requirement to strengthen the leadership and management of the corps, and will actively support the development of the corps' various production projects.

Chen Junsheng said, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps has successfully unified workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers, launched full-scale development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production, and developed large-scale state-run enterprises that integrate agricultural, industrial and commercial operations. The corps can rightly be considered a large-scale integrated conglomerate, has contributed and played a tremendous role in opening up and defending border areas, developing the economy and culture in the areas and promoting unity between different nationalities. It is extremely important for the stability and building of the border areas to further develop and boost up corps' undertakings. He said that the State Council requested all concerned departments and committees to step up the

management and leadership over the corps' various lines of production, and to study ways to enforce each principle in the "Summary."

JINGJI CANKAO Article Views Spark Plan

HK1502095690 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO in Chinese
19 Jan 90 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Cao Jian (2580 0256): "A 'Spark' Has Become the Momentum in Starting a Prairie Fire"]

[Text] In only four years, a spark has become the momentum starting a prairie fire.

Over the past four years, eye-catching achievements in the Spark Plan have been scored throughout the country, and strong repercussions have been evoked at home and abroad. Wherever you go in the urban or rural areas, the Spark Plan together with its rich fruits, are now being dwelt upon with great relish.

Yes, four years' practice shows that the Spark Plan is aimed from start to finish, at the introduction of science and technology into the rural areas, and at the providing of services to invigorate the rural economy. Its orientation is correct, it has been carried out vigorously, and it meets the needs of the development of the rural economy of our country. This has also proved that the principle for agricultural development, "reliance on policies, science and technology, and input," that was put forward by the CPC Central Committee and State Council, is completely correct. As a factor that plays the most active and decisive part in the productive forces, science and technology is playing, and will continuously play, the role of a mainstay in the development of all kinds of rural economic activities. 1) Large-scale science and technology are used to support large-scale agriculture; agricultural scientific and technological measures are to be strengthened; and modernized agricultural production is to be gradually achieved; 2) science and technology is used to arm township and town enterprises, and the township and town enterprises are to be led onto the road of modernized industry. In the development and promotion of either agriculture itself, or the township and town enterprises, it is necessary to rely on scientific and technological progress. This is the general tendency of the rural economic development of our country.

It was in such a situation and in the initial stage in which the rural areas of our country were heading for industrialization, that the Spark Plan came into being. The aim of the Spark Plan is to guide and push forward the healthy development of the rural socialist commodity economy from the promulgation of the Spark Plan up to the present, with the invigoration of the rural economy as the center, and with science and technology as a mainstay. The central task and main intension of the Spark Plan are to implant the scientific and technological embryo in the rural areas, and through the development and application of the advanced technology "that

can bring rapid results at a low cost within a short turnover period" and "that is on a small scale and is specialized and modernized", and through scientific management, to serve as demonstration and reference for the healthy development of the rural economy. The basic policy of the Spark Plan is to organize and mobilize the science and technology personnel, and to absorb and support the forces of whole society to plunge into the development and popularization of the Spark work; to provide the supporting conditions, including manpower and financial and material resources; and to provide a suitable social environment.

It has displayed tremendous might over the past four years:

—**Expediting the application of a large number of scientific and technological achievements in the rural areas, achieving marked economic results** According to statistics, by the end of 1988, the national accumulative total of the Spark demonstration items arranged for at the State, provincial, prefectural, and county levels was 14,627, the total amount of investments was 8.75 billion yuan, 5,333 items had been completed, the output value had been increased by 13.98 billion yuan, the profits and taxes had been increased by 3.6 billion yuan, foreign exchange that was earned and saved was \$1,614 million, input and output was in a ratio of one to five and over. It is estimated that after the completion of the Spark Plan, the new directly additional output value will exceed 40 billion yuan, and the annual additional profits and taxes will be more than 8.4 billion yuan. In coordination with the Spark demonstration items, some 100 kinds of technology and equipment that meet the needs of the township and town enterprises and rural areas have been organized, developed, and popularized; and the technological transformation of the township and town enterprises, and updating of the rural productive measures have been promoted.

Attracted by the Spark Plan, tens of thousands of science and technology workers have entered the rural economic sphere and become a hard core to carry out the Spark Plan. The Spark training work of all places and the activities, including "young Spark leaders," organized by the Communist Youth League [CYL] organizations, have played an important part in the implementation of the Spark plan. Over the past years, 3.97 million people have studied and mastered one or two branches of practical production technology or knowledge of operation and management, and become the backbone of the Spark projects. Three main targets of the Spark plan during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," namely, the establishment of 500 Spark demonstration centers, training of one million rural educated young people and management workers, and the development of 100 kinds of the complete sets of technology and equipment suitable for the rural areas, have been attained ahead of schedule. This has opened up a new road for a large number of scientific and technological achievements to enter the rural areas and has played a good demonstration role.

—**setting up a number of scientific and technological forerunner-type economic entities** The core of the Spark Plan is to integrate applicable technology closely with the links of production, processing, circulation, to enhance the competitive ability of products, to increase the degree of the comprehensive utilization of resources, and to achieve marked economic results and social benefit. On this account, all places must, in the course of carrying out the Spark projects, unremittingly explore the road of reform and gradually set up a large number of scientific and technological forerunner-type economic entities within the whole country that merge technology, industry, and trade into an organic whole and that merge technology, agriculture, and trade into an organic whole. The majority of these Spark enterprises have relatively strong technologically supporting units, some of them are long-term associations of scientific research or education units with township and town enterprises; some are economic entities led by scientific research units; a greater number of them are Spark enterprises with which scientific research units, education units, or science and technology personnel have signed contracts for providing technological advice and services or for providing technology. These scientific and technological forerunner-type economic entities combined in different forms have relatively strong points of technology and relatively good ability to develop the market and have universally achieved marked economic results.

With the changes in the functions of the government organs at all levels and to meet the needs of the development of the socialist commodity economy, many local science and technology commissions have set up scientific and technological development companies and carried out the Spark Plan with an economic method. The State Science and Technology Commission also established China Spark Corporation in July the year before last, that has kept associated and cooperative ties with the scientific and technological development entities of all places, and done its utmost to serve the Spark Plan.

—**promoting the development of the pillar industry that gives an impetus to the take-off of the local economy** Through their several years' radiation and impetus, many Spark demonstration projects have been formed into relatively large-scale industries, that have played an important part in invigorating the local economy and helping the masses to be lifted out of poverty and get rich. For instance, the refined castor oil made in Tongmei County, Jilin Province has measured up to the standard for inspection-free export and its annual output value has amounted to 120 million yuan. The per capita income of the peasants of the whole county has increased by 300 yuan from this item only, and the county eradicated the label of a poor county overnight.

Over the past four years, we have happily seen that the natural resources and social resources of the places and enterprises that are benefited by the Spark Plan have been rationally utilized, and their labor productivity has

doubled and redoubled. The voiceless call sent out by some 10,000 Spark projects and demonstration centers that are like stars spread all over the country, have strengthened thousands upon thousands of cadres' and people's understanding of science and technology, and aroused their thirsty desire for technology. Many provinces, municipalities, and regions have regarded the organization and implementation of the Spark Plan as important measures to push their local scientific and technological progress forward, and to make the rural commodity economy prosper. A large number of leading cadres that devote themselves to the Spark Plan have emerged in all places throughout the country, and have been praised as "Spark county heads," "Spark mayors," and "Spark secretaries" ... The responsible people concerned of the State Science and Technology Commission pointed out: It was rare that the governments at all levels were concerned with and supported a science and technology plan so extensively and deeply. Once science and technology play an important part in the economic work of all places, they will surely greatly accelerate the historical course of the modernization of our country.

Agricultural Bank Requires Loan Insurance

*HK1502024590 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Feb 90 p 2*

[By staff reporter Wu Yunhe]

[Text] The People's Insurance Corporation of China (PICC) has joined with the Agricultural Bank of China in requiring borrowers to take out insurance from the (PICC) this year.

CHINA DAILY has learned that those borrowers who do not take insurance policies with PICC will face immediate cancellation of their money supply.

The measure is aimed at protecting debtors from suffering heavy losses in case of accidents, and giving more impetus to the development of China's agricultural economy.

An official with the Agricultural Bank said yesterday that the central government would put this resolution into effect from March.

He said the development of the bank's network and business had been encouraging over the past ten years, with about 50,800 subsidiaries across the country employing a total staff of 444,000.

The bank was now a major lender to State- and collectively-owned agro-enterprises, township firms, collective economic organizations, supply-market co-operatives, farmers and individual business households.

The official, who declined to be identified, said that in order to amplify the rural economic compensation system, these borrowers would have to take out property insurance with PICC if they wanted to continuously borrow from the bank or rural credit co-operatives after March.

Farmers and individual business households should also take out property insurance with PICC, he said.

The bank asked its branches across the country to take a careful look at the effect of the resolution once it has been implemented. The official said firms and farmers who had signed contracts for property insurance with PICC should maintain the policies.

But he said only a new firms and farmers who received loans from the bank or the rural credit cooperatives bought insurance for their properties. As a result, quite a lot of such debtors had defaulted on loans because of heavy losses caused by accidents.

Under the new requirements, insurers would not be permitted to use insurance payouts for any other purpose than to continue loan repayments, the official said.

The branches of the bank and rural credit co-operatives across China would help PICC handle such insurance business in the local areas, the official said.

He added the economic income earned by the bank from handling this insurance business on behalf of PICC would be deposited in the bank's or rural credit co-operatives' accounts.

Such deposits could be disbursed as loans by the bank for the country's agricultural development.

East Region

Commentator Urges Fujian To Promote Open Image

OW1402231190 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Dec 89 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Fujian Should Have a More Open Image"]

[Text] The recently held Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee reiterated China's intention not to change its policy of opening to the outside world and encouraged foreign businessmen to invest in China. The just-concluded 11th Plenary (Enlarged) Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Committee specifically called for intensifying reforms and furthering the policy of openness. We should comply with the demands of the central and provincial party committees, take effective measures during the period of economic readjustment to continue the policy of openness, and give Fujian a more open image.

Some people think that the ongoing campaign of economic readjustment will affect the policy of opening to the outside world. Such thinking is wrong. The policy will not be changed arbitrarily, because it is the party's basic line. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once stated emphatically: Reform and openness is indispensable and without it, there will be no hope. Fujian is one of the provinces in China to take the lead in opening to the external world, and its achievements in the past decade are universally recognized. It was precisely because of the policy of openness that Fujian was able to overcome the limited form of its natural economy, which was marked by self-sufficiency or partial self-sufficiency. The economic benefits Fujian's people derive from the policy of openness are tangible. Economic readjustment is intended to solve problems arising from an overheated economy, as well as to create an environment conducive to sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development. Economic readjustment is favorable to all enterprises, including foreign-funded businesses. For instance, slowing the galloping pace of economic development can somehow ease the chronic shortages of raw and semifinished materials and electric power. This is conducive to the development of foreign-funded enterprises. In addition, reorganizing the industrial structure and setting the priorities in industrial development can help direct foreign investments. Bringing inflation under control enables investors to make better investment or economic analyses, and corporate reorganization helps foreign companies select better business partners. Efforts to crack down on corruption and to raise work efficiency make it more convenient for foreign investors, as well as increase their confidence about investing in China. In short, economic readjustment can improve the investment climate, strengthen reforms of the foreign trading system, improve the quality of export commodities, and spur the development of foreign economic relations and trade. It is, therefore, wrong to set economic readjustment against openness or to separate the two.

Some people think that it is difficult to develop the three types of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises because of the tight money supply and the lack of funds. This certainly is true, but the problem is not insurmountable. Coastal areas can maximize the availability of needed materials and financial resources, put foreign capital to good use, and effectively utilize their limited funds. We should encourage foreign businessmen to set up more wholly foreign-owned enterprises. Besides, it is possible to use a "grafting" technique [foreign capital applied to old enterprises] and bring in foreign capital to transform old enterprises. Fuzhou and Xiamen have successfully carried out such transformation, and we can sum up and propagate their experience.

Some people contend that it is difficult for us to "open" if some Western countries refuse to "relax" their economic sanctions against us. The "sanctions" of Western countries have indeed caused us trouble. However, the Chinese people have never dreaded pressure, and our guiding policy is to adhere to our principles and do more work. International economic exchanges and trade are unstoppable. For the sake of their own interests, foreign investors and businessmen may not necessarily heed those unreasonable sanctions and may continue to do business with China. Some farsighted people even regard the temporary "low tide" as a good opportunity. These people have quickly expanded their investments in China, claiming that "if others do not come, I will." The most important thing for us to do is to capitalize on this opportunity by keeping to the policy of openness, by working harder to improve our own "ability," by reinforcing and improving our infrastructure, and by building up a more open image. It is necessary to earnestly sum up our experiences, intensify foreign trading reforms, and do our best to boost exports and earn more foreign exchange. It is also essential to ensure sustained growth in foreign trade and to export more "Fujian-made" brand-name, quality products to foreign countries. Meanwhile, we should be good at cashing in on the favorable international situation, especially the good opportunity born of the massive industrial restructuring in the Asia-Pacific region. We should fully exploit Fujian's favorable conditions in opening to the outside world, give full rein to the superiorities of Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Taiwan, actively bring in foreign capital and technology, and continue to develop economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries. We should also steadfastly implement the special policies and flexible regulations accorded us by the central authorities, follow the national and provincial industrial policies by stepping up guidance over foreign investment and improving our industrial structure, and continue to do a good job in using foreign capital and funds from Overseas Chinese and Taiwan businessmen. Efforts should be made to honor foreign investment contracts. It is necessary to expedite the construction of investment facilities in areas set aside for Taiwan investors and to seek more investments from Taiwan businessmen.

The communique of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee states: "It is necessary to continue the policy of openness, actively use foreign capital, bring in advanced technology, and achieve greater results in expanding foreign trade and economic and technological exchanges. Instead of changing, the basic policies and measures governing the special economic zones and coastal open areas are being gradually improved in practice." The 11th Plenary Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Committee called for protecting Fujian's image as an open province and for maintaining the policy of making the province a pilot area for China's overall reforms. We should display a spirit of constantly making explorations and courageously doing pioneering work, and we should continue experiments on overall reforms. The Xiamen Special Economic Zone should be more reform-oriented and more open. Coastal areas should continue to develop an export-led economy. The Shishi pilot city for overall reform experiments, the Dongshan export-oriented agricultural zone, and the Meizhou tourist and economic development zone should sum up their experiences and do pioneering work on their way forward.

Fujian SEZ Enters 'Harvest Season'

*HK1502030990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Jan 90 p 2*

[Report by Zhang Mingqing (1728 6900 3237): "Xiamen Special Economic Zone Has Entered Harvest Season; Approved 225 Foreign-Funded Projects in 1989"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 28 Jan—General Secretary Jiang Zemin, who went to the Xiamen Special Economic Zone for an inspection at the end of last month, described the change in Xiamen with the Chinese saying "a scholar who has been away three days must be looked at with new eyes." He also believed that after eight years of construction, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone has entered the harvest period. The message from the Work Conference on Fujian's Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and Foreign Trade held a few days ago proves that the general secretary's judgment is correct. Last year Xiamen approved 225 foreign-funded projects involving investments of \$845 million, of which foreign funds accounted for \$769 million. These numbers represent a 25, 157.7, and 472.9 percent increase, respectively, over the previous year. [sentence as published]

According to relevant sources, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone absorbed more foreign funds than Shenzhen last year, ranking before the other three special economic zones in the country. Last year was also one during which Xiamen approved the most items and absorbed the most foreign funds since the founding of the zone.

One of the features of Xiamen's effort to absorb foreign funds is: to take our requirement as the key link, to improve guidance, and to absorb foreign investment in line with the state's industrial policies and the special zone's industrial restructuring. Last year the foreign

investment Xiamen that absorbed constituted 91 percent of the total investment; of the total foreign investment, productive projects made up 91 percent; and of foreign-funded enterprises, exclusively foreign-funded enterprises accounted for 91 percent.

The increase in productive projects and in those projects equipped with advanced technology has built up the special zone's economic force and has strengthened its capacity to earn foreign exchange. Last year Xiamen's export value totalled \$1.983 billion, of which that contributed by the enterprises of three capital sources accounted for \$1.584 billion, making up 80 percent of the total foreign exchanged that the whole city earned. The increase of exclusively foreign-owned enterprises also eased pressure on China's supportive funds.

The Xiamen Special Economic Zone's increased appeal to foreign businessmen has everything to do with the conspicuous improvement of infrastructures. In the last 8 years, Xiamen's investment in capital construction totalled 3.7 billion yuan, of which, 800 million yuan went to infrastructures, accomplishing the first phase project of the Dongdu Wharf, and the Gaoqi International Airport, successively. This provided a better hard investment environment for foreign businessmen while improving the soft investment environment by simplifying formalities and raising efficiency. A favorable momentum has now emerged in which more and more foreign funds are shifting from small and medium-size enterprises to major ones. The Luxiang Chemical Fiber Limited Company, with an investment of \$200 million, is scheduled to go into operation soon, and there are eight projects with an investment of over \$10 million.

By the end of last year, Xiamen had approved 718 foreign-funded projects involving investment up to \$2.377 billion, and the proportion of export industrial products has gone up from 8 percent of the urban industrial gross output value during the inception period of the special economic zone to the present 36.4 percent.

Shandong Cadres Labor in Grass-Roots Organizations

*HK1502100590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Feb 90 p 1*

[Report by Jia Jianzhou (6328 1696 5297): "Shandong Province Cuts Meetings and Documents and Does Solid Work, Arranges Cadres To Go to Grass-Roots in a Planned Way"]

[Text] Jinan, 1 Feb (RENMIN RIBAO)—The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government arrange cadres of leading organs to go to grass-roots organizations in a guided, organized, and planned way to promote the smooth progress of economic improvement, rectification, and in-depth reforms.

Since 1985, Shandong has sent more than 50,000 cadres of leading organs to work in grass-roots organizations and to take charge of villages and enterprises on a contract basis. In the past two months or so, 11 members

of the standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee, six vice governors, and five specially-invited advisors to the provincial government have been to grass-roots organizations on 114 occasions. Between them, they stayed there for a total of 401 days, an average of about 18 days per cadre.

To ensure that cadres of leading organs can go to grass-roots organizations, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government seriously summed up the experience in the past few years and made new arrangements in the beginning of this year:

1. Make great efforts to cut meetings and documents. With the exception of necessary meetings of the People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], ordinary work meetings should be reduced or canceled as many as possible. The time for necessary meetings should also be shortened and the number of participants reduced. One half to one third of the documents, bulletins, and printed matters of the province, prefectures, cities, and departments should be cut.

2. Make friends with and have heart-to-heart talks with cadres and people in the grass roots. Cadres who go to the grass roots should directly meet with workers, peasants, students, and intellectuals to listen to their views and suggestions and should do solid work to solve a number of difficult and urgent problems.

3. Restore and establish the system of selecting some points with which leading cadres can keep in constant contact. Each member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee should establish ties with one county, one enterprise, and one cultural or educational organization. All members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee should go to the grass roots every month, and each member should at least stay two months a year there.

NPC Deputies Supervise Shanghai Corruption Drive

*OW1302212390 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 6 Feb 90*

[Text] More than 40 deputies to the National People's Congress [NPC] yesterday started to make investigations to find out the situation of punishing corruption and bureaucratic racketeering and of straightening out various companies in Shanghai.

On the morning of 6 February, the deputies first heard reports by responsible persons of the appropriate departments on the situation.

(Yu Yuantao), deputy chief procurator of the Municipal People's Procuratorate, used three sentences to summarize the general situation of the struggle against corruption and taking bribes in Shanghai. First, the situation is very good and the work is being carried out in depth. Second, the tasks and work are relatively heavy and arduous. Third, the broad masses of cadres of various

procuratorates are determined to make new achievements in the new year to satisfy the people's demand.

Gu Nianzu, president of the municipal higher people's court, said: During the two and a half months in implementing the circular issued jointly by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, various courts in the municipality have handled 365 cases of economic crimes and passed sentence on 443 persons. He said: Because of the fact that those economic cases were quite complicated and closely concerned with state policies, various courts particularly stressed the principle of taking prudent steps as well as resolute measures to handle them correctly. Various courts handled those cases and meted out punishments strictly in accordance with the law.

(Yu Ming), deputy director of the municipal supervision administration, said: Supervision organizations at various levels in the municipality handled more than 3,700 clues and reports last year, of which the municipal supervision administration handled 398 cases. In the whole municipality, 338 persons who violated laws and discipline received administrative punishment.

According to a report to those NPC deputies by the municipal leading group for straightening out companies and cracking down on speculations and profiteering, an initial decision was made on eliminating, merging, or keeping various companies in the municipality. The municipality decided to cancel the qualification for wholesale operation by more than 5,400 companies and enterprises; eliminate more than 700 companies; merge more than 100 companies; and reduce the scale of more than 400 companies. As of the end of last year, the problem of holding concurrent jobs in various companies by cadres at bureau and department level was solved in the main. To strengthen the management of existing companies, a relevant department has stated opinions on how to strengthen control of wages, bonuses, allowances, and other remunerations issued by companies of various types in the municipality.

Central-South Region

Zhang Kuoying Named Guangdong Deputy Secretary

*HK1502022190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 15 Feb 90 p 6*

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] In an effort to strengthen party influence in Guangdong province, a senior Guangdong-born woman official from Beijing has been appointed provincial deputy party secretary.

The move increases the total number of deputy party secretaries in Guangdong to four.

An official in the Secretariat of the provincial party committee, who identified himself only as Mr Guo, told The HONGKONG STANDARD yesterday Madam

Zhang Kuoying, former party secretary of the All-China Women's Federation, and a member of the party Central Committee, has been in Guangdong for about a month preparing for her new job.

According to Mr Guo, Madam Zhang, aged 55, worked in Guangdong for decades before she was promoted and transferred to Beijing in the early 1980s.

Guangdong sources said Madam Zhang, a native of the province's Dongguan county, is considered a very tough and capable woman leader.

Starting at the grassroots, she worked in party committees in a number of counties.

They included Hainan (which was a prefecture under Guangdong province before it became a province in 1988), Baoting Renhua and Huiyang before she went to Beijing.

Her previous experience in Guangdong would help her understand her new job as well as local people better, it was said.

People in Guangdong, which was once the stronghold of sacked party chief Zhou Ziyang, recently were troubled by speculation that hardliner, State Council spokesman Mr Yuan Mu, would be their new party chief with the current party secretary Mr Lin Ruo believed to be retiring soon.

Observers said Madam Zhang's appointment may well be a prelude to personnel rearrangements in the provincial party committee.

Sources said speculation on Mr Yuan's impending appointment in Guangdong was still rife, even among party officials in the province.

But Mr Guo yesterday said he knew nothing about the possible retirement of any of the current party leaders.

Mr Guo added that Madam Zhang's specific tasks within the party committee had not been finalised.

He said: "She is now working on general affairs in order to get an overall idea of the committee and the different fields it concerns. "All the party leaders, both the chief and the deputies, are Guangdong natives," he said.

Observers pointed out that Beijing, while desperately trying to put stricter control on Guangdong, is doing it in a rather subtle way by appointing a Guangdong native as party deputy.

It is obviously an effort to counter recent sensitive speculation on Beijing's dissatisfaction with the so-called "localism" of Guangdong officials.

Many people believe Beijing's concern is growing on what it considers Guangdong leaders' over emphasis on self-interest since they are Guangdong natives.

But they are generally supported by the local people who have benefited from their protection in many matters, especially in the economic field over the past few years.

However, a Guangdong official said the appointment of Madam Zhang did not mean Beijing was in favour of the policy of appointing a native of a province to lead that province.

Guangdong To Build Bonded Industrial District

OW0802191090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0842 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Shenzhen, February 8 (XINHUA)—Construction of the Shenzhen Futian Bonded Industrial District began here today.

The district is separated from Hong Kong only by a bridge and has highway links with other parts of China.

Shenzhen is one of China's special economic zones which were opened to attract foreign technology and investment a decade ago.

Preferential policies will be offered to overseas businesses and a special passageway for Hong Kong motor vehicles to come and go freely will be opened.

To raise efficiency, the Shenzhen City Government has entrusted the Industrial Administration Committee to directly examine and approve foreign-funded enterprises.

According to Li Chuanfang, vice mayor of Shenzhen City, the construction of the bonded industrial district will help promote China's open policy.

Hainan Holds Rural Work Meeting

HK0902003990 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The four-and-a-half day Hainan provincial rural work meeting successfully concluded in Haikou on the morning of 6 February.

By participating in a series of activities during the meeting, all the comrades attending the meeting heightened their understanding, unified their ideology, clarified their orientation and tasks, strengthened their confidence in making rural work a complete success, and resolved to push ahead with Hainan's agricultural development and to realize the comprehensive development of Hainan's rural economy. [passage omitted]

Leaders of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, the Hainan Provincial People's Government, the Hainan Provincial Conference of People's Representatives, the Hainan Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, and the Hainan Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, including Yao Wenxu, deputy secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee; Bao Keming, member of the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee

and concurrently executive vice governor of Hainan Province; Miao Enlu, Wang Yuefeng, and Wei Zefang, members of the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee; and so on, attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Bao Keming. Comrade Bao Keming announced the circular of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and the Hainan Provincial People's Government on commending advanced units and individuals participating in the 1989 agricultural emulation drive at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yao Wenxu made a concluding speech at the end of the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Yao Wenxu fully affirmed the meeting and called on all the appropriate departments and comrades to make continued efforts to support Hainan's agricultural development, especially Hainan's grain production and rubber production, and to give full scope to the role played by the scientific and technological personnel in Hainan's agricultural development.

Yao Wenxu also elaborated on a number of measures aimed at establishing and perfecting an agriculture-oriented service system and strengthening the building of organizations at the grass-roots level in the rural areas. Comrade Wei Zefang delivered a report on Hainan's social order. [passage omitted]

The meeting was attended by a total of more than 600 people. [passage omitted]

WEN WEI PO Series on Hainan Continues

HK1302102790 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 1 Feb 90 p 1

["Special Article" by Fu Fen (4569 1164): "Sea Routes, the Lifeline of Hainan's Development—Capital Construction of Hainan Province (part two)"]

[Text] The sea is an important medium for Hainan to keep in touch with the external world. The construction and economic take-off of Hainan demands import and export of goods in large quantities, which can only be accomplished through sea transport. In this sense, Hainan's take-off depends neither on airplanes in the air, nor on trucks on land, but on harbors and ships.

Hainan's Fleet Is in the Making

Forty years have passed since the founding of the PRC. Ships of 1,000 tons displacement have been replaced by ships of 10,000 tons displacement one after another in these years. Hainan has made new breakthroughs in the construction of seaports, particularly after the founding of the province. Last year witnessed some new developments in this field: The cargo handling capacity of seaports of the province totaled 10,010,000 tons, an increase of 500,000 tons; the province's water transport capacity increased constantly from 39,000 tons before the founding of the province, to 151,000 tons at the

present; last year the province's sea route passenger transport volume totaled 2,635,000 persons, and its sea freight volume totaled 830,000 tons.

To meet the needs of the expanding foreign trade, Hainan Province is working intensively to set up its own ocean-going fleet. They are now buying ships. A 20,000-ton cargo ship "Nandu Jiang" has already been put into commission.

Dozens of ports spread like stars along the coastal line around Hainan Island. Among these stars the most brilliant ones are the ports of Yangpu, Basuo, Haikou, and Qinglan.

The Four Major Ports of the Treasure Island

Yangpu port is acclaimed as China's most open seaport. This is a port which the central authorities and the Hainan Provincial Government are determined to build into a prototype. The construction of the port, as a key project listed in the state's Seventh 5-Year Plan, was started in January 1987. So far, a 3,000-ton berth has been put into operation, and the main construction work of two 20,000-ton berths has been completed, and they are expected to be put into initial operation by next May.

Basuo port was first built during the Japanese' occupation of Hainan, and is a well-known port of the island. The breakwater reconstruction project of this port, which involves a total investment of nearly 70 million yuan, is also a key project listed in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The extension project of two 20,000-ton berths, which will raise the port's cargo handling capacity by 1 million tons, will be completed by the end of this year.

Haikou port is the door to Hainan Island. In the past, this port had only small berths with a capacity of fewer than 1,000 tons each, and its annual cargo handling capacity was merely 1.15 million tons. The 1980 extension project added two 5,000-ton berths to the port, raising its annual cargo handling capacity to 550,000 tons. After the founding of Hainan Province, the Ministry of Communications and the Hainan Provincial Government decided to build two 10,000-ton dual-purpose berths at Yingxiu New Harbor Area, one of which will be designed for containers. When this project is completed, Haikou port's cargo handling capacity will be raised to 2.5 million tons.

Qinglan port is located in the eastern part of Hainan Island. The 2,900-ton supply ship Qiongsa, which was built by the order of the late Premier Zhou Enlai to serve the Xisha Islands, used to berth in this harbor 16 years ago. When the authorities started establishing Hainan Province, the construction of a 5,000-ton berth and an external highway network was also begun. These construction projects have now been completed, raising Qinglan port's annual cargo handling capacity from 40,000 to 500,000 tons.

The above four ports are located on the western, southern, northern, and eastern coasts of Hainan, respectively. Like four doors to Hainan Island, they serve as the island's inlets and outlets for large quantities of goods in support of local construction.

One can hardly imagine how Hainan could be built into a province, and how large-scale projects could be started here, without huge ports. Today, Hainan's industry is still quite underdeveloped, and container trucks are seldom seen driving on the island. Some day in the future, when factory buildings emerge everywhere and container trucks roll around the island, people will understand the great significance of the efforts the Hainan people are making today in building ports and promoting sea transport.

Henan CPC, Government Hold Rural Work Meeting

Yang Xizong Speaks

HK1402062790 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Excerpts] In order to convey and implement the spirit of the national meeting on exchanging experience in developing agriculture in a comprehensive way; discuss and work out plans for the province's development of agriculture in a comprehensive way; assign tasks for this year's rural work; and commend advanced units in production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops, a provincial rural work conference, called by the provincial party committee and government, opened in Zhengzhou on 11 February.

Provincial party and government leaders Yang Xizong, Cheng Weigao, Hu Xiaoyun, Qin Kcai, Song Zhaosu, Cui Guanghua, (Yuan Long), Hu Tingji, Ren Leiyuan, Tu Jiaji, and (Liu Yujie) attended the meeting.

Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Xizong delivered an important speech on the present rural situation and this year's rural work. He pointed out: The issue of agriculture is an economic problem and also a political one. Under no circumstances should we ignore and loosen our grip on it. Party committees and governments at all levels should firmly establish the position of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy; spare no efforts to develop agriculture; and attach great importance to agricultural development in the allocation of manpower, financial capacity, and material resources. He stressed the need to further stabilize and improve various rural policies and to continue to deepen the rural reforms. The system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output should be kept stable for a long period of time in the rural areas. To this end, first of all, the land contract relationship should be kept stable. Local authorities should try in every possible way to implement this spirit among the peasants, so that they will truly feel at ease with the party's policies.

Yang Xizong continued: From now on party committees and governments at different levels should take the development of town and village collective enterprises as an important task in the rural areas. At the same time, we should continue to encourage and guide the development of courtyard enterprises, different kinds of cooperative enterprises, and individually owned industrial and commercial household businesses within the limits permitted by the state law. Yang Xizong emphasized that the key to a new development of agriculture lies in leadership organs. Party committees and governments at all levels should truly attach importance to agriculture, either mentally or in action, and give it a prominent place. To boost agriculture, cadres should go to the grass-roots units to strengthen leadership over agriculture and should not give general calls only but go into action. [passage omitted]

Governor Cheng Weigao emphasized three points in his speech: the need to concentrate the forces of all circles to make agriculture a success; to develop agriculture in a comprehensive way; and to improve and popularize the double-oriented contract responsibility system. [passage omitted]

Yang, Cheng Weigao View Issues

HK1402043390 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial Conference on Rural Work was jointly held by the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the Henan Provincial People's Government in Zhengzhou yesterday.

Provincial party and government leaders, including Yang Xizong, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; Cheng Weigao, governor of Henan Province and concurrently deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; Hu Xiaoyun, deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; and so on, attended the conference.

Comrade Yang Xizong delivered an important speech at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Xizong said that agriculture is at once an economic question and a political question as well, so that under no circumstances should agricultural production be neglected or relaxed. The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Henan should fully understand the foundation role played by agriculture in China's national economic development. They should exert their utmost efforts to promote Henan's agricultural development, and support Henan's agricultural production in terms of human, financial, and material resources.

Comrade Yang Xizong said that redoubled efforts must be made to further stabilize and perfect all the existing rural policies implemented by the party and the government; continue to deepen the on-going rural reform; stabilize the household-based contracted responsibility

system, with remuneration linked to output, in the vast rural areas of Henan; stabilize the contracted land relations; and implement to the letter all the rural policies formulated by the party and government in the rural areas.

Comrade Yang Xizong stressed that the CPC committees and the people's governments at all levels must ideologically and practically attach great importance to agriculture and give top priority to agricultural development. Cadres at all levels in Henan must go deep to the rural areas to carry out investigations and research, sum up experiences, and resolve problems for the broad masses of the peasants.

Comrade Cheng Weigao also delivered a speech at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Cheng Weigao called on all the appropriate departments in Henan to concentrate their efforts on promoting Henan's comprehensive agricultural development, on increasing Henan's agricultural production output, and on perfecting and popularizing the double-track contracted responsibility system in the rural areas. Comrade Cheng Weigao said that Henan is one of China's big agricultural provinces. In order to promote Henan's agricultural development, efforts must mainly be centered on the following four aspects: 1) To provide classified guidance to agricultural production and to organize and carry out comprehensive agricultural development; 2) to perfect and popularize the double-track contracted responsibility system and strengthen the building of an agriculture-oriented service system; 3) to constantly build water conservancy projects and strengthen the foundation of agriculture according to the Henan Province's farmland water conservancy construction plan; and 4) to implement the State Council's decision on promoting agricultural development by relying on science and technology.

Comrade Cheng Weigao fully affirmed the double-track contracted responsibility system and said that the double-track contracted responsibility system is a new mechanism capable of mobilizing the whole party and the people of the whole country to greatly carry out agricultural development. It is also an important link between the party and the government on the one hand, and the broad masses of the Chinese peasants on the other. Comrade Cheng Weigao added that the double-track contracted responsibility system has made China's rural production relations more commensurate with the development of China's rural productive forces and has rationally integrated planned economy with market regulation. It has also accelerated the popularization and application of agriculture-oriented science and technology in China's rural areas. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the Henan Provincial People's Government, Song Zhao-su, vice governor of Henan Province and concurrently member of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, stated specific proposals on

implementing the spirit of the National Conference on Exchanging Experiences of Furthering Comprehensive Agricultural Development. [passage omitted]

Henan's Yang Presides at Congress Session

HK1402054790 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 13 Feb 90

[Text] The 14th meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Zhengzhou yesterday. Yang Xizong, chairman of provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. All participants listened to a report by (Zheng Zhonghua), vice chairman of the Working Committee of Legal System under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the examination, discussion, and amendment of provincial law regarding protection of the aged; a report by (Peng Jiaji), vice chairman of Zhengzhou City People's Congress Standing Committee, on management of gardens and afforestation; a report on the present forestry production in our province, and the 10-year plan for afforestation delivered by (Ma Qinggao), director of provincial Forestry Bureau, who was entrusted by the provincial people's government to make the report; and a report on industrial and commercial administrative work in our province delivered by (Li Tiwen), director of provincial Industrial and Commercial Bureau, who was entrusted by the provincial people's government to make the report.

Those who attended the meeting included Lin Xiao, Ji Hanxing, Wu Shaokui, Guo Peijun, Fan Lian, Hu Tingji, and Zhao Wenlong, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zheng Zeng-mao, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; responsible comrades of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible comrades of the People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities and prefectures; some people's deputies to the Seventh National People's Congress; and members of the provincial People's Congress also attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Hubei Issues Circular on Conscription Work

HK1302034090 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Text] The Hubei Provincial Supervision Department and the Hubei Provincial Office in Charge of Conscription Work have recently jointly issued a circular on strictly implementing conscription policies and regulations and on opposing various malpractices involved in Hubei's conscription work.

The circular demands that all the relevant units strictly adhere to the standard of Hubei's conscription work; the examination and application system of Hubei's conscription work; the physical and political examination system of Hubei's conscription work; and a responsibility system for Hubei's conscription work so as to strictly

implement conscription policies and regulations and to resolutely end various malpractices involved in Hubei's conscription work.

The circular says that it is necessary to continue to adhere to a comprehensive conscription examination system that consists of conscription offices at city and county levels, groups in charge of political examination, representatives from the People's Liberation Army [PLA], and doctors in charge of physical examinations, with a view to making a comprehensive and objective appraisal of applicants, selecting qualified applicants, and guaranteeing the quality of Hubei's conscription work.

The circular demands that the leaders and staff of conscription offices at all levels in Hubei set a fine example in promoting this year's conscription work; take the lead in strictly implementing conscription policies and regulations; become immune to various conscription-related malpractices; adhere to the principle of Hubei's conscription work; honestly perform all conscription-related duties; refuse to barter away principles in carrying out conscription work; and refuse to admit unqualified applicants into the Army no matter whose children they are and who endorses their applications.

Hubei Holds Supervision Work Conference

*HK1502071190 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] The Hubei provincial conference on supervision work, which concluded in Wuchang today, stressed that in 1990, Hubei Province will continue to carry out in-depth struggle against corruption and step up law enforcement and supervision work. Thus Hubei will ensure the smooth progress of the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform.

After listening to a work report made by the Hubei Provincial Supervision Department, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that the struggle against corruption is an urgent task at the moment and a long-term task as well. The broad masses of the people bitterly hate corruption in the official circles. Therefore, redoubled efforts must be made to step up the struggle against corruption among party and government officials and to speed up building a clean government in order to protect the interests of the broad masses of the people. This will strengthen confidence among the broad masses of the people, and further strengthen the ties forged with flesh and blood between the CPC and the broad masses of the people.

Comrade Guan Guangfu also demanded that supervision departments at all levels in Hubei concentrate their efforts on cracking major and serious cases and strengthen law enforcement and supervision so as to push ahead with the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. Comrade Guan Guangfu called on supervision

departments at all levels in Hubei to strictly deal with those cadres who have built private houses for themselves by violating the law and disciplines.

Li Daqiang, executive vice governor of Hubei Province, also attended and delivered a speech at the conference.

Comrade Li Daqiang said that over the past few years, the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Hubei have done much work aimed at eliminating corruption and building a clean government; punished a batch of corrupt elements; strengthened the concept of a clean government among the broad masses of the party and government functionaries; further cleansed the party and government organs; and boosted the prestige and image of the CPC and the people's government among the broad masses of the people.

Comrade Li Daqiang added that this year, in carrying out supervision work, efforts must be made to closely combine law enforcement and supervision with investigation and handling of corruption cases. This will put an end to all the unlawful behaviors and activities of those party and government officials who take account of only partial and local interests but ignore overall interests; refuse to enforce orders and prohibitions; try to offset party and state policies with local policies; and obstruct the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. While concentrating on cracking such major cases as bribery, black-mail, seeking private gains by abusing power, extravagance and waste, reselling goods at a profit, and profiteering, the supervision departments at all levels in Hubei must also make redoubled efforts to crack major and serious cases involving economic losses incurred by bureaucratism, negligence of duties, and violation of discipline.

Southwest Region

Liu Zhengwei Addresses Guizhou Democratic Forum

*HK1102080890 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee yesterday morning held a discussion meeting for nonparty persons, at which the participants listened to and studied the opinions of the CPC Central Committee on persisting in and improving the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Long Zhiyi chaired the meeting. Provincial party committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei and Deputy Secretary Ding Tingmo attended and addressed the meeting. [passage omitted]

Leaders of the provincial party committee pointed out at the meeting: In accordance with the central document, we should unfailingly carry out the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system and make unceasing effort to improve it. Either our party or

various democratic parties all have a grave responsibility for carrying out the central document. For our party, first of all we should earnestly study the document and adopt practical measures to implement the spirit of the document after acquiring an overall and correct understanding of the essence of the document. It is hoped that various democratic parties will conscientiously study and have a comprehensive understanding of the essence of the document; unify their thinking with the document; and make new, greater contributions in persisting in and improving the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system to give an impetus to the development of the province's reform, opening up, and modernization.

Guizhou Social Economy Witnesses Development

HK1502015190 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The Guizhou Provincial Statistics Bureau held a news briefing yesterday afternoon to announce its investigative results of the social economic development in 1989.

The statistics issued by the Guizhou Provincial Statistics Bureau show that in 1989, by comprehensively implementing the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and by correctly implementing to the letter the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, Guizhou's social economy maintained an appropriate development. In 1989, Guizhou's total industrial and agricultural output value stood at 24 billion yuan, and its national income stood at 19.89 billion yuan, representing a 4.9-percent increase and a 4.1-percent increase, respectively, over the previous year if calculated according to the comparable prices. In 1989, Guizhou's total agricultural output value stood at 12.91 billion yuan, representing a 3.7-percent increase over the previous year. With the exception of forestry production, Guizhou witnessed a sizable increase in its planting industry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and salt industry in 1989. In 1989, Guizhou's total grain output reached 7.0825 million tons, representing a 11.4-percent increase over the previous year. Moreover, Guizhou's township and town enterprises, animal husbandry, and tobacco industry also maintained a sustained growth in 1989. In 1989, Guizhou's total industrial output value reached 19.89 billion yuan, representing a 8.6-percent increase over the previous year. Moreover, Guizhou's production of raw coal, electricity, steel, phosphorus minerals, chemical fertilizer pesticides, cigarettes, and color television sets also witnessed a sustained growth in 1989. In 1989, Guizhou's local revenue stood at 3.11 billion yuan, which was 500 million yuan more than the previous year, thus providing better conditions for furthering the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. [passage omitted]

The statistics issued by the Guizhou Provincial Statistics Bureau also show that in 1989, Guizhou successfully curtailed its excessive investment and consumption and properly controlled its aggregate social demand. Furthermore, Guizhou also achieved gratifying results in its foreign trade and family planning work in 1989. [passage omitted]

Sichuan Applies Marxist Philosophy to Rural Work

OW1202120690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1549 GMT 6 Feb 90

[Text] Chengdu, 6 Feb (XINHUA)—A frontpage report in the 5 February edition of SICHUAN RIBAO discusses efforts by the Sichuan provincial party committee's leading group in charge of rural work to apply Marxist philosophy in correctly understanding and handling problems arising from rural work.

According to the report, it is necessary to stabilize the existing economic policies in rural areas, particularly the policies aimed at promoting the household contract responsibility system, the development of a diversified economy with public ownership as the main aspect, and the formation of specialized households. Also to be stabilized are policies that permit some people to become rich first in order to help others develop and overcome poverty, and policies governing township enterprises and the purchasing and marketing of agricultural products. It is essential to implement these policies in a tangible way. The stability and soundness of policies are a manifestation of dialectical unity. Some work during the first stage of rural reform needs to be enriched and improved. New problems arising from the implementation of the household contract responsibility system need to be resolved. Instead of altering the basic policies, the enrichment and improvement of rural work and the solution of new problems are favorable to the stability of basic policies. "Slight readjustment" should not be misinterpreted as readjustment that should be made annually, and it should involve the least possible changes to land.

According to the report, the household contract responsibility system is a cooperative system commensurate with the current productivity level of the rural areas. It is not individual farming. A successful way to develop a new collective economy in the rural areas is to establish a rural service network. It is essential to continue to encourage rural specialized households, including households specializing in transportation, to achieve prosperity through diligence, science, and observance of the law, and to support the households in this regard. These households should not simply be regarded as owners of private enterprises, and their scope of operations should be in line with the times and local conditions. Agricultural and economic departments are economic units as well as government agencies, and stress should be laid on making them serve agricultural production. Improving the work style is the best way to strengthen leadership over agriculture. Cadres at all levels should conduct

investigations and studies, solve problems in a practical manner, and cement the ties between the party and the masses in rural areas. In working on the front lines of agricultural production, grass-roots level cadres in rural areas have a direct impact on the implementation of the party's rural policies. Therefore, it is necessary to show concern and understanding for these cadres to help them overcome their shortcomings, and to improve their thinking and professional quality.

In conclusion, the report notes that Comrade Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee, urges all to correctly understand and deal with problems arising from rural work. He also calls for drawing lessons from history, earnestly conducting investigations and studies, minimizing the mistakes of blindly following prevailing trends and taking extreme measures, and doing solid work in stabilizing rural situations and in developing agricultural production.

Yang Rudai Attends Sichuan Congress Plenum

HK1202151290 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Sichuan Provincial People's Congress was held in Chengdu on the afternoon of 10 February. [passage omitted]

The guiding ideology of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Sichuan Provincial People's Congress is summed up in the following points: Acquire a clear understanding of the current situation at home and abroad; clearly define future tasks; give top priority to stability; adhere to the principle of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order; and jointly plan and make arrangements for Sichuan's work in 1990.

Over 800 people's deputies from all walks of life and all parts of Sichuan attended the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Sichuan Provincial People's Congress.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, attended and acted as one of the executive chairmen. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the provincial government, Zhang Haoruo, governor of Sichuan Province, delivered the Sichuan Provincial Government Work Report.

In his report, Comrade Zhang Haoruo said that in 1989, under the correct leadership of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government successfully mobilized the people of all nationalities in Sichuan to adhere to the CPC's basic line of "one center, two basic points." The Sichuan Provincial People's Government also mobilized the people to implement to the letter the principle of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, and to comprehensively deepen the reform, thus basically fulfilling the task given by the Second Plenary

Session of the Seventh Sichuan Provincial People's Congress of gradually cooling the over-heated economy; slowing down the pace of price hikes; reaping a good agricultural harvest; further solidifying and developing the fine political situation of stability and unity; and achieving good results in developing the provincial economy and various social undertakings.

Governor Zhang Haoruo summarized the work done by the Sichuan Provincial People's Government in 1989 in the following five points: 1) Strengthen the agricultural basis, fight against the natural calamities, and reap a good agricultural harvest; 2) cool the over-heated social demand and increase the effective social supply; 3) rectify the circulation order and stabilize the market prices; 4) strengthen the scientific and technological education and develop all types of social undertakings; and 5) improve the social environment and safeguard stability and unity. [passage omitted]

Governor Zhang Haoruo pointed out that the year 1990 is the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and also a year in which the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order will enter a crucial stage. Therefore, in carrying out its work, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government must steadfastly implement to the letter the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The provincial government suggests that in the year 1990, Sichuan increase its total industrial and agricultural output value to 115.5 billion yuan, a 4.5-percent increase over the last year; of which Sichuan's total industrial output value is to be increased to 83.7 billion yuan, representing a 5.5-percent over the last year. Sichuan is to increase total agricultural output value to 31.8 billion yuan, representing a 3-percent increase over the last year; to increase national income to 93.0 billion yuan, a 3.8-percent increase over the last year; to increase financial income to 11.68 billion yuan, a 6.9-percent increase over the last year; and to increase grain output to 41.835 million tons, representing a 1-million-ton increase over the last year. [passage omitted]

Governor Zhang Haoruo stressed that without social stability, it would be impossible for Sichuan to realize its economic development. The Sichuan people demand stability. Sichuan's economic development demands stability. Therefore, the provincial government is determined to exert itself to the utmost to maintain overall social stability in Sichuan by implementing to the letter all the comprehensive measures.

Governor Zhang Haoruo said that with the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, with the initial successful experiences gained in the campaign of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, and with the 100 million hardworking and heroic Sichuan people, Sichuan will be able to succeed. He said that so long as all the comrades in Sichuan unite as one; unify their ideology according to the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; face up to the difficulties;

brace up, make concerted efforts, and stride forward, Sichuan will certainly be able to tide over its current difficulties; win new victories in furthering the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; and lay a solid foundation for the attainment of the strategic goal of quadrupling its total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

Fu Quanyou, commander of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] Chengdu Military Region, attended the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Sichuan Provincial People's Congress. [passage omitted]

Sichuan's Yang Rudai Visits Trade Fair

HK1102072890 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai and Chengdu City Party Committee Secretary Wu Xihai yesterday afternoon went to Shuangliu County to obtain first hand information on the first commercial and trade fair sponsored by Chengdu City there.

They also celebrated the Lantern Festival at the (Tanghu) Park together with more than 30,000 local people.

Yang Rudai pointed out that the fair was a great success and encouraged enterprises to give wider publicity to their products, enliven the market, promote circulation of commodities, and ensure that the first commercial and trade fair has more distinctive features. [passage omitted]

Tibet Meeting Outlining Economic Tasks

HK1202065190 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Feb 90

[Excerpts] On 10 February, the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government held a plenary session to plan and make arrangements for Tibet's economic work in the first half of 1990.

The plenary session was attended by Raidi and Basang, deputy secretaries of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Ma Lisheng, Puquang, Gyamco, and Gong Daxi, vice chairmen of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government; and responsible comrades of various departments under the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

The plenary session was presided over by Comrade Ma Lisheng.

Comrade Gong Daxi delivered a speech at the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Gong Daxi pointed out that Tibet's agricultural and animal husbandry productions have maintained a sustained development since last winter. In the first half of 1990, Tibet must further

popularize science and technology in its agricultural production and continue to implement the output-related contracted responsibility system so as to enable more peasants to adopt scientific farming methods. Tibet must also further strengthen field management of its winter crops and make better preparations for its spring ploughing production and spring sowing production.

Comrade Gong Daxi said that with regard to its animal husbandry production, Tibet must concentrate its efforts on resisting natural calamities and protecting livestock. With regard to the construction of its water conservancy works, Tibet must speed up construction and management of its first batch of water conservancy works planned for 1990, especially its 16 key water conservancy works. Tibet must also strengthen its forest protection and fire prevention work in the first half of 1990. [passage omitted]

Tibet People's Congress Forum Supports Army

HK1302044790 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Excerpt] On 10 February, the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held a grand forum on supporting the Army.

The forum was attended by representatives of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] troops stationed in Tibet, the PLA martial-law enforcement troops stationed in Lhasa, and the Armed Police forces stationed in Tibet.

Leaders of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the regional people's government, the regional CPC Advisory Committee, the regional People's Congress, the regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, and the regional Military District, including Hu Jintao, secretary of the regional CPC committee; Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and concurrently vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Basang, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee; Jiang Hongquan, commander of the regional Military District, and so on, attended the forum.

On behalf of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and concurrently chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, Comrade Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai extended Lunar New Year greetings to all the participants at the forum and paid tribute and expressed appreciation to the broad masses of officers and soldiers of the PLA troops and Armed Police forces stationed in Tibet. [passage omitted]

Yunnan Holds 'Reform-Through-Labor' Meeting
HK1402042190 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Jan 90 p 2

[Report by Zheng Yan (2973 6056): "Reform-Through-Labor Institutions Should Serve Social Stability"]

[Text] At the concluding session of the Yunnan Provincial Work Conference on Reform and Reeducation Through Labor on 11 January, Yin Jun, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and leader of the provincial party committee's leading group for legal and law enforcement affairs, emphatically pointed out that the reform-through-labor institutions must serve the general purpose of safeguarding the state's stability and social stability. These institutions must be clearly aware of their work guideline, resolutely implement the principle of "reform first, production second," and actually place their supervisory and transforming function in the primary position.

Yin Jun said: During the past 40 years, cadres and policemen responsible for reform and reeducation through labor have made great contributions to the party's cause in this field. Through their hard work, a large number of criminals have been transformed, and the institutions have created a great deal of material wealth for the state. Our cadres and policemen in this field have not only perfectly fulfilled the tasks of reform and production but have also stood up to various tests. Last year, when the turmoil and the rebellion occurred, our cadres and policemen maintained a firm political position and a clear political orientation; thought and acted in line with the party central leadership; and opposed the turmoil with a clear-cut attitude. They are a long-tested contingent that the party and the people can completely trust.

Yin Jun said: In order to successfully carry out economic readjustment and in-depth reform, and to conduct socialist construction, we must have a stable environment. Otherwise, nothing can be accomplished. Maintaining stability is an overwhelming task. The reform-through-labor institutions constitute an important component part of the apparatus of the proletarian dictatorship. Their fundamental task is to perform the dictatorship function; educate and transform criminals; serve the purpose of maintaining long-lasting social stability and public order; and make contributions to socialist construction. At present, they should serve the state's stability.

Yin Jun particularly stressed that unsafe factors still exist in the institutions for reform and reeducation through labor. This year, these institutions should actually focus their work on supervision and correction, and other work should serve the fulfillment of the main task of transforming criminals. They should thus serve the cause of socialist modernization and serve social stability and public security.

At the six-day work conference Wang Wenkui, director of the provincial reform-through-labor bureau, gave a speech to sum up the work in 1989 and to arrange the work in 1990. Tian Changwei, director of the provincial judicial department, also delivered a speech at the work conference.

North Region

Beijing Reports Progress Against Six Vices
SK1302010390 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
31 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] From late October to 15 December, the whole municipality investigated and dealt with 20,980 law violators who were guilty of six vices. 20,856 of them were found guilty of prostitution or paying visit to prostitutes, spreading or manufacturing obscene articles, and gathering the masses to gamble, accounting for 99.4 percent of the total number of criminals discovered and seized. After investigation, more than 2,700 people were held in detention, and 3,974 people were fined for disrupting social order. In addition, 2,462 people turned themselves in to the public security organs and frankly confessed their crimes of the six vices on their own initiative. The articles taken over by the security organs included 1,312 television sets and video recorders, 3,888 videotapes, 2,264 gambling goods, 760,000 yuan of gambling money, some narcotics, and obscene books, magazines, and albums.

During that period, the campaign to eliminate the six vices was deeply developed, and in-depth and meticulous work was conducted among some major units, trades, places, and people in particular. This helped to unceasingly expand the clues and ferret out some hidden criminals whose problems were fairly serious.

Beijing Clamps Down on Exit Approval Officials
OW0802203490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0800 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau has set strict regulations for its officials, especially those responsible for exit examination and approval.

The officials on duty will wear their police numbers and make their supervisors' telephone numbers available.

Also according to the regulations, the bureau will punish severely and publicly officials engaged in illegal activities, including extorting or accepting bribes from exit applicants.

Beijing Sets New Environmental Protection Targets*OW1402234590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1316 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)—The Beijing municipal government has set new targets for environmental protection this year, according to a meeting on the city's environmental protection which opened here today.

The city plans to tackle the 3,700 pollution sources in the vicinity of the 38 stadiums and gymnasiums to be used for the forthcoming Asian Games before the end of June.

There are plans to bring the exhaust emissions of 250,000 cars to within the limits set by the city.

Fifty factories and workshops which are producing quantities of waste water, waste gas and noise are to be brought under control, and the city will also step up the control of stoves and bring smog under control.

The capital made progress in environmental protection in 1989. About 1,600 pollution sources near the stadiums and gymnasiums to be used for the Asian Games were tackled. Twenty-three low-noise areas were set up. The emissions of 40,000 cars were brought within the standard.

Li Ximing Presents Beijing Singing Awards*SK1302013790 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
11 Jan 90 p 1*

[Excerpts] The singing was loud and clear and the applause was heard without interruption. At a singing contest of state organs held in the municipality yesterday, municipal leaders, including Li Ximing, Wang Jialiu, Zhang Baifa, and Wu Yi, and more than 1,000 office cadres, jointly presented a singing performance on stage that won the warm applause of more than 1,000 listeners from the various state organs in the municipality.

The performance presented by these office cadres, who on a normal day would be seen busy with office work, was permeated with excitement. [passage omitted]

After the contest, Li Ximing and Chen Xitong presented prizes to representatives of the first two winners—an organ under the municipal Public Security Bureau and an organ under the municipal Educational Bureau.

Xing Chongzhi Visits Hebei Communities*SK1402041590 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Dec 89 p 1*

[Text] When conducting investigations and studies in Langfang City, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, repeatedly stressed the necessity of strengthening the building of rural grass-roots party organizations.

From 15 to 16 December, Xing Chongzhi travelled to the village of Dayangxianwu, the Xinxing building materials plant, a shop sign manufacturing plant in Langfang City's Guan County, the town of Shengfang, and eight other towns, townships, villages, neighborhoods, and enterprises in Baxian County to conduct investigations and studies. He went to learn about the construction situation of grass-roots party organizations and to listen to the opinions and suggestions of cadres and the masses. He fully affirmed the achievements of party organizations at all levels in Langfang City in grasping party building.

After hearing the reports of the Guan County and the Baxian County party committees on strengthening the building of grass-roots party organizations, Xing Chongzhi pointed out that the important task of county party committees is to grasp the building of party organizations at the town or township level and at the village or neighborhood level. County party committees should concentrate on grasping the work of towns and townships; towns and townships should concentrate on grasping the work of villages and neighborhoods; and villages and neighborhoods should concentrate on grasping the work of party members. In other words, each level should assume responsibility for the work of the next lower level; and should mobilize the initiative of the personnel of party committees and party branches. In building a rural party organization, the most important task is to select a good work body and a good secretary. With a good party branch secretary, the situation of the village will improve. With fewer backward villages, a town, township, or county will change its outlook. When a party branch is provided with a good work body, it should be helped to select a correct path of development. All townships and villages should do some beneficial things for the masses in line with their realities, just like enterprises do for their workers. For instance, they should ascertain how much grain and cotton should be produced, how much irrigated acreage should be expanded, how many wells should be sunk, how poverty-stricken villages should turn themselves from poverty to prosperity, and how prosperous villages should guide consumption. For these questions, party organizations at higher levels should, at the end or the beginning of the year, help various townships and villages one by one conduct specific studies, map out development programs, and solve problems in implementing these programs. In doing this work, there should be dispositions and inspections. Those who have performed well should be commended, and those who have lagged behind should be criticized. If such a situation lasts for several years, our work will certainly improve.

In discussing how to achieve success in building grass-roots party organizations, Xing Chongzhi said: Over the past few years, Langfang City has created quite a few good examples and experiences in strengthening party building. These good examples and experiences should be popularized through great efforts. Because the work at grass-roots units is very arduous, all these experiences

and methods have been created amid difficulties. Even though we have already gained quite a few good experiences from grass-roots units, our problem is that we have not popularized these good experiences sufficiently. Party organizations at all levels should be conscientious in popularizing these good experiences. This is the duty of all party organizations.

During the investigation, Xing Chongzhi discovered that a common characteristic of good villages was that they all had a good party branch, a development path suitable for local conditions, and a good party branch secretary. He said: A good rural party branch should maintain its stability. If a party branch is unstable, it will probably fail to fulfill plans. Through education, training, and guidance, we should constantly improve cadres' expertise in order to enhance the fighting force of party branches. He emphasized: The party's fighting force comes from all party members. The concept that party organizations should depend on party members and the masses should be strengthened. The key task of party organizations is to exploit the role of party members. Party organizations should not regard party members as instruments, nor should they think of party members only when there are difficulties. Party organizations should also be concerned with party members and strengthen ideological education among party members. Party branches should inform party members and the masses of all their work schedules and arrangements, and should inspire party members and the masses to voluntarily struggle for the common interests.

Xing Chongzhi Discusses Work With Hebei CYL

SK1302121590 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 27 Dec 89 p 1

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 25 December, the provincial leading comrades, including Xing Chongzhi, Lu Chuanzan, and Chen Yujie, held talks with the comrades participating in the third (enlarged) plenary session of the ninth provincial committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL] on how to strengthen the party's leadership over the CYL and how to have the whole society pay attention to youth work.

Zhou Liguang, deputy secretary of the Baoding City CYL Committee, pointed out that the CYL work in middle schools is very weak, and that many problems have occurred here. In light of this situation, Xing Chongzhi said: Education for youths and children is a type of systems engineering. From preschool, primary school, middle school, university, to participation in social work, each period or each trade has its own laws. The CYL organizations should pay attention to studying these laws, and spend time on conducting systematic investigations to find solutions for problems in light of the respective characteristics of every period and every trade in order to develop education in a systematic, regular, and institutionalized manner.

After hearing the speech by a CYL cadre, Xing Chongzhi said: At the moment, the whole party is confronted with

two major tasks. One is to maintain political stability and unity; and the other is to enable the national economy to embark on the path of sustained, stable, and harmonious development through economic rectification and in-depth reform. They are also the tasks of the CYL. He pointed out: CYL cadres shoulder the glorious tasks of educating and organizing youths to participate in the four modernizations, and in training new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and a sense of discipline. In particular, in viewing the present major international climate, we can see that the struggle to win the younger generation is very acute, and that the task of training and educating the younger generation is very arduous. Therefore, CYL cadres should enhance their sense of responsibility and strive to become qualified in meeting the demands of the times. The vast number of CYL members should display their vanguard and exemplary role in performing their rights and duties; should unite, educate, and influence the youths around them with their own exemplary behavior; and should hurry to the places where the party directs. [passage omitted]

Hebei's Xing Chongzhi Visits Textile Delegation

SK1302010190 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 28 Dec 89 p 1

[Excerpt] We think of our dear ones far away more than ever on festive occasions. On the occasion of the approaching 1990 New Year, Wu Wenying, minister of the textile industry, made a special trip to our province to salute 51,002 soldiers stationed in our province, bringing to them the profound sentiments of friendship of the 8.5 million workers on the textile industrial front. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and provincial Governor Yue Qifeng went to the dwelling place of the delegation to visit Wu Wenying and to salute all delegation members. [passage omitted]

Hebei City's Youths Assist in Supervision

OW1002012790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Shijiazhuang, February 9 (XINHUA)—About 1,000 state-owned and collectively-owned enterprises and individual shops which violated laws were discovered and punished in Zhangjiakou City in Hebei Province last year thanks to supervision from youth.

These enterprises and shops were exposed by 5,000 members of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

In order to encourage young people to struggle against unhealthy social tendencies, the city's youth league committee selected 5,000 youth league members to supervise prices, taxation, and industrial and commercial administration with relevant departments.

The league's practice has become part of the mass supervision in the city and that it is welcomed by locals. [sentence as received]

Shanxi Reports Arrests for Six Vices

HK1302140890 Taiyuan SHANXI RIAO in Chinese
 15 Jan 90 p 1

[Report by reporters Meng Yinfeng (1322 6892 7685) and Pang Biao (1690 1753): "Over 50,000 People Involved in Cases of 'Six Vices' Have Been Tracked Down and Caught in Shanxi"]

[Text] Since the struggle to eliminate the six vices began, public security officers throughout the province have fought day and night. With the active cooperation of the masses, battlefields for eliminating the "six vices" emerged from cities to the countryside and from government offices to factories and mines. Over a two-month period, the province achieved marked results. So far, 51,140 lawbreakers and criminals involved in the activities of the six vices have been tracked down and caught by the public security organs in various localities.

Among these people, 2,776 were involved in prostitution or patronized prostitutes; 4,373 were involved in activities of producing and spreading pornographic materials; 972 people were involved in activities of abducting and selling women and children; 41,529 people were involved in gambling; and 531 people were involved in activities of using feudal and superstitious beliefs to swindle money and harm people. At the same time, 15,329 six vices cases were cracked; 3,405 criminal gangs engaged in six vices were smashed; 2,210 haunts of six vices were banned; 102,824 pieces of pornographic materials, 5,053 sets of gambling devices, and 2,495 pieces of superstitious materials were seized; ill-gotten money and materials valued at 7.41 million yuan were confiscated; and 277 abducted women and children were rescued. Frightened by the campaign against the six vices and moved by the party's policies, 142,575 people who were involved in the six vice crimes have surrendered themselves to the public security authorities, and some of them have expressed repentance. For example, some gamblers in Liucun Town, Linfen City, used their money that they planned to use for gambling to buy books for primary school pupils. Some indicated that they would work voluntarily to build roads and irrigation ditches so as to express their wishes for turning over a new leaf. Burglary, robbery, assaulting, and murdering cases and disputes related to the six vices have decreased substantially. The condition of law and order and public conduct have improved markedly.

Tianjin's Tan Shaowen Views Grass-Roots Work

SK1302035390 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
 2300 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 February, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held its 83d [as heard] Standing Committee meeting to plan for our municipality's work of sending the first group of cadres of party and government organs to the grass roots. Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, chaired and addressed the meeting.

Based on the guidelines of central instructions, the municipal party committee and government formed opinions on arrangements for organizing and sending cadres of party and government organs to the grass roots. The opinions were transmitted and studied at every level of the party and government organs throughout the municipality, which then formulated specific arrangements for the first group of cadres to be sent to the grass roots. More than 200 work groups and investigation and study groups consisting of some 260 leading cadres at and above the district, county, and bureau level, and more than 1,000 cadres of these organs who will be sent to the grass roots first, have been organized by departments, committees, and offices directly under the municipality and various districts, counties, and bureaus. Preparations have been completed by and large.

Participants at the meeting agreed: We should further enhance our understanding of the importance of sending cadres of party and government organs to the grass roots. Maintaining the close flesh and blood ties of the party and the government with the masses is the major point of the current work of the party and the government, and sending cadres of party and government organs to the grass roots is the basic link in changing the work styles of these organs and in improving their leadership work. A success in organizing and sending cadres of these organs to the grass roots has not only an immediate significance in continuously maintaining stability and successfully carrying out the work of the entire year, but also an important strategic significance in improving the ruling party.

It was pointed out at the meeting: The major tasks for the first group of cadres of party and government organs to be sent to the grass roots are: 1) to earnestly listen to the opinions, suggestions, and criticism of the masses, to answer the questions that concern them in a realistic manner, and to carry out patient and meticulous ideological and political work; 2) to publicize the principles and policies of the party and the government, to conduct education on domestic and international situations, to explain the importance of maintaining a long period of stability of the country and society, and to mobilize the masses to safeguard stability and unity and fulfill the various tasks for this year; and 3) to hold discussions with grass-roots cadres and the masses, and to suggest ways and means to resolve the specific difficulties in their production, work, and lives. The first group of cadres to be sent to the grass roots should materialize their tasks according to their different conditions.

Specific requirements were set at the meeting on the work of sending cadres of party and government organs to the grass roots. First, the leading cadres should take the lead in going to the grass roots. This should be started with the principal leading comrades of the municipal party committee and government, and each level should lead the work of the next lower level. At the grass roots, cadres should eliminate the airs of cadres and officials,

earnestly make friends with workers, peasants, and intellectuals, and be their bosom buddies. Second, organizational leadership should be strengthened. Third, efforts should be made to achieve success in the study and training of the cadres sent to the grass roots. Fourth, the relationship between going to the grass roots and the routine work at the organs should be properly handled. Fifth, cadres sent to the grass roots should pay attention to arousing the enthusiasm of grass-roots units, and holding discussions with grass-roots cadres and the masses when doing work instead of taking over the work of grass-roots units. Sixth, they should strictly abide by party and administrative discipline, and by the regulations of the units to which they are sent. Seventh, they should pay attention to overcoming formalism. When going to the grass roots, the leading cadres at various levels should work in a down-to-earth manner, conscientiously solve problems, and avoid flourishes and paying lip service alone. Thus they will achieve actual results.

Arrangements were also made at the meeting for the current major work for the municipal party committee, calling on leading cadres at various levels throughout the municipality to further arouse spirit, work hard, pay close attention to the work in various fields, and conduct it successfully.

(?Attending the meeting) were Nie Bichu, Liu Jinfeng, Zhang Lichang [passage indistinct].

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Joins Harbin Party Inspection Groups

SK1302072190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Beginning today, the 18 groups for inspecting party style and administrative integrity, headed by leaders of the province's six major departments, have left one after another for various cities and prefectures in the province to inspect the situation on party style and administrative integrity. This is a specific method to profoundly carry out the plan of the provincial party committee and government on doing nine concrete deeds. This inspection drive is unprecedentedly large in scale and in the number of persons involved, and is unprecedentedly high in the level. The provincial party committee and the provincial government have paid extremely high attention to it. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Shao Qihui, governor of the province, personally involved themselves in this inspection. Headed by leaders of the province's six major departments, these inspection groups consist of incumbent and retired cadres at the department or bureau level, democratic party members, personages without party affiliation, university professors and graduate students, and cadres of provincial-level organs.

The current province-wide inspection drive is devoted to organizing an overall acceptance test for the province's work related to party style and administrative integrity

since the beginning of last year to see which targets have been accomplished and which have not; and is devoted to encouraging various localities and departments to actually assume responsibility for this work and adopt still more effective measures to resolutely punish the corrupt and successfully improve party style and administrative honesty.

The emphasis of the current inspection drive is placed on leading bodies of departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities in various cities and prefectures, and on other party and government organs in various cities and prefectures. During the inspection, we will inspect the administrative situation of these leading organs to see whether they have carried forward the party's fine traditions and workstyles, have observed laws and disciplines, and have maintained ethical integrity. We will also inspect these organs' situation on improving party style and administrative honesty to see whether they have enforced the responsibility system in improving party style and administrative honesty and whether they have truly grasped this work. In addition, we will inspect the situation on implementation of the nine concrete deeds the provincial party committee and the provincial government had promised to do and the several concrete deeds the various localities and departments had promised in order to see whether these deeds have already been attained, to what extent they have been attained, what practical results have been yielded from these deeds, whether the problems discovered have been corrected, and whether cases of law violation have been dealt with.

This inspection drive will be carried out through the methods of listening to reports and going deep into the realities of life—particularly going deep into the masses—to conduct investigations and learn about the actual situation. After going to various localities, the inspection groups of the provincial party committee and the provincial government should conduct propaganda through the means of radio, television, and newspapers in order to let all the masses know the purpose and content of this inspection drive and make this inspection drive more visible to the public. They should extensively contact with the masses and earnestly listen to the reflections of various fields on party and administrative style and the opinions of various fields on leading comrades' performances in improving party style and administrative honesty.

This morning, at Beifang Mansion, the provincial party committee held a meeting of members of the 18 inspection groups. Shao Qihui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Wang Haiyan made a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

The current province-wide inspection on party style and administrative honesty will conclude by the end of February.

Harbin Court Sentences Bank Robbers to Death*SK2501010590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jan 90*

[Text] Principal criminals in the case of stealing gold and a huge sum of money from the (Daowai) branch of the Agricultural Bank of China, that had caused quite a stir in and outside the province last year, were executed in accordance with the law on 20 January.

(Xu Haiyou), a former computer operator of the Harbin City (Daowai) branch of the Agricultural Bank of China, ganged up with (Zhang Zaisong), a worker who was kept on the roll with his salary suspended, to steal the key of the treasury. When the security guard left his post at 2030 on 3 November 1989, they took the opportunity to open the treasury and stole 60,000 Renminbi yuan and more than 1,500 gold articles. The stolen goods totaled more than 270,000 Renminbi yuan.

The Harbin Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Xu Haiyou) and (Zhang Zaisong) to death on the charge of theft and deprived them of their lifelong political rights.

At today's public trial, the (Daowai) District People's Court sentenced those who assumed responsibilities for the case, including (Li Xuemin), deputy head of the branch; (Jia Zhenyi), security guard of the branch; and (Zhao Guilan), deputy head of the savings section, respectively to 2 years' imprisonment, 3 years' probation, and 3 years' imprisonment; and exempted them from criminal sanctions.

He Zhukang Speaks on Jilin Party Cooperation*SK1502043390 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Feb 90*

[Speech by He Zhukang, secretary of Jilin provincial party committee, at his office on 11 February—recorded]

[Text] The opinions of the CPC Central Committee on persisting in and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC is a document of extremely important significance. The publication and implementation of this document is a major political event in our country. This document emphatically points out that the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC is the basic political system in our country. It is fundamentally different from the multiparty system in western countries, and also differs from the one-party system in some countries. It is a creation of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with China's revolution and construction and a socialist system of political parties in conformity with China's conditions. Implementing and propagating this document is of extremely important and far-reaching significance in maintaining the stability of the overall situation, in realizing the long-term stability of order in the country, in consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front, in promoting the building of socialist

modernization, in resisting and opposing the peaceful evolution favored by the international hostile forces, in persisting in the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and in building China into a prosperous, powerful, and modern socialist country with democracy and civilization.

Strengthening and improving the leadership of the CPC, strengthening socialist democracy, and exploiting the functions of democratic parties are the guidelines of this document. Multiparty cooperation in our country is aimed at persisting in the leadership of the CPC and the four cardinal principles, and constitutes the political foundation of the cooperation between the CPC and various democratic parties. No one must ever waver from it. The four cardinal principles are the foundation underlying all our efforts to build our country. Deviating from the four cardinal principles, our country will not have a promise of a bright future, nor will the Chinese nation.

Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must conscientiously study and implement this important document. First, they should understand the essence of the guidelines of this document; and seek unity in thinking in line with the guidelines of this document. The endeavor to obtain a correct understanding of the guidelines of this document should be integrated with the profound understanding of the current situation and tasks. They should fully understand that stability constitutes a major event overriding everything else. Party committees at all levels should study the guidelines of this document well, together with various democratic parties. During the political storm which happened at the turn of last spring and summer, democratic parties in our province performed well, and made new [words indistinct]. In the future, we should continue to invite them to work in this regard.

Party organizations at all levels should conscientiously propagate this document. In propagating this document, they should conduct an extensive and profound education among party members on the [words indistinct] of the united front, and the education on the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. They should integrate the study, propaganda, and implementation of this document with the implementation of the guidelines of the fifth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and with the promotion of all our undertakings at the present. All localities should adopt specific methods in light of their respective conditions to study well the [words indistinct] of this document. Let us unite as one with the various democratic parties in the province to successfully study and implement this important document.

Liaoning's Quan Writes on Dialectical Materialism*SK1502055590 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 90 p 1*

[Text] The Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee called on the whole party, leading

cadres at all levels in particular, to study philosophy well in order to make the work of the whole party more scientific and far-sighted. To coordinate the study of philosophy, the provincial party committee's magazine "THEORY AND PRACTICE" is carrying the special column "Studying and Applying Philosophy in Practice," beginning from the first issue of this year. This column is devoted to carrying articles of leading cadres at various levels with regard to their experiences in using the basic Marxist philosophic point of view to guide the work, and carrying solicited articles or essays on this topic. In the first issue, it carries the article of Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, entitled "Study Dialectical Materialism To Make the Work More Scientific."

In his article, Comrade Quan Shuren pointed out: So far as party's leading cadres are concerned, in studying Marxist philosophy, the most important thing is to adopt a correct method of thinking, that is, to study, master, and apply a Marxist scientific method of thinking. The ideological line of proceeding from reality in doing everything and seeking truth from facts, which was once again defined by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, is the quintessence of the Marxist scientific methodology. However, in the practical work, we have frequently deviated from this ideological line. In politics, for instance, we have paid no attention to and lacked sensitivity to developments in ideology and politics. In economic construction and the practice of reform and opening, we have been overanxious for quick results in spite of the conditions of the country and the province, thus giving rise to various kinds of "short-sighted behaviors." In summarizing the work and making analysis of the current situation, we have either affirmed or negated everything, and have either gotten swollen-headed by seeing only achievements or have felt disheartened by seeing only problems. Major reasons for these problems lie in our shallow foundation in Marxism and our improper methods of thinking and working.

In light of some practical problems at present, this article emphatically explains the great significance of letting leading cadres study philosophy. On the most prominent questions existing in the current practical work, such as how to comprehensively implement the basic line of one focus and two basic points and how to simultaneously build spiritual and material civilizations, we have frequently wavered from principle. For instance, we have either set the four cardinal principles against reform and opening, or set the opposition to bourgeois liberalization and corruption against economic construction. In building spiritual and material civilizations, we have been harsh to one but soft to the other. All these cases show that in the method of thinking we have failed to uphold the doctrine that everything has two aspects, and have been unable to understand the dialectical relations between the two aspects, thus making our ideas too simple, lopsided, and superficial. At the moment, the task of economic rectification is extremely arduous.

Therefore, in carrying out our work, we must pay attention to overcoming blindness and enhance our consciousness. In dealing with an issue, we should not only pay attention to the immediate results but also give consideration to the far-reaching effect. We should appropriately handle the relations between retrenchment and development and between readjustment and reserve strength. We should guard against the oversimple method of going from one extreme to another extreme so as to ensure the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy.

The article also stresses the necessity of upholding the study method of integrating theory with practice. First of all, we must conscientiously read books, such as the philosophical works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Chairman Mao as well as the pertinent works of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun made during the new historical period. Second, we should do everything possible to avoid the method of studying in isolation and statically, and should successfully connect study with application so that we can truly use a Marxist and scientific method of thinking to solve practical problems emerging in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reform, and building material and spiritual civilizations. In addition, we should practice in study and study in practice in order to avoid tending to either dogmatism or pragmatism.

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary Li Ziqi Discusses CPPCC Work

HK1302131790 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese
18 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] In his speech delivered at the third session of the sixth provincial Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference [CPPCC], Gansu provincial party Secretary Li Ziqi stressed that firmly believing in party leadership and unswervingly following the socialist road constitute the political foundation of China's United Front and CPPCC work; the multiparty cooperation under party leadership and the system of political consultation constitute China's essential political system; and promoting stability and maintaining the situation of stability and unity are the central tasks of the CPPCC work. He urged the CPPCC, various democratic parties, and the broad ranks of non-party patriotic personages to give full play to their strong points and role and promote Gansu's improvement and rectification work, reform, and building of spiritual and material civilization.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi said that in the struggles to check turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion last year, the provincial CPPCC and the CPPCC at all levels, under leadership of the provincial party committee and party committee at all levels, adhered to the correct political orientation, upheld the four cardinal principles, opposed bourgeois liberalization, supported the resolute measures of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on checking turmoil

and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion with a clear-cut stand, vigorously supported the measures adopted by the provincial party committee and government to check the turmoil, and played a positive role in maintaining the situation in Gansu.

Comrade Li Ziqi said that the CPC has a history of long-term cooperation with various democratic parties, people's organizations, nonparty patriotic personages, and people of various nationalities as well as a fine tradition of "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor and disgrace." In the face of the new situation and tasks, it is necessary to continue to give full play to the role of the patriotic united front and further perfect the system of multiparty cooperation under party leadership. To perfect the system of multiparty cooperation under party leadership, Li stressed it is necessary to first build the party into a firm core of political leadership. To practice the system of multiparty cooperation under party leadership, it is necessary to further increase democratic consultations with various democratic parties and give full play to their supervisory role. Perfecting the system of multiparty cooperation under party leadership means giving the democratic parties a free hand in independently handling their work.

At present, Comrade Li Ziqi said stability is an overriding political task and the common interest of the people of the whole province. He urged the CPPCC, various democratic parties, and broad ranks of nonparty personages to undertake the heavy responsibility and duty of maintaining stability. He said Gansu is a multinationality province, maintaining and developing unity between various nationalities is the guarantee for Gansu's economic and political development and prosperity. He urged the CPPCC members from the minority nationality areas, religious figures, and patriotic personages to make suggestions and carry out work for the common objective of maintaining unification of the motherland and increasing unity of the people of all nationalities.

Focusing on the central task of the party and government, Comrade Li Ziqi said the CPPCC effectively conducted investigations and studies in the past year; made many important suggestions for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform; and played a good role in helping the party committee and government promptly discover problems, resolve them, and promote practical work. He earnestly urged the CPPCC organs, various democratic parties, and people's organizations to take an active part in political affairs, give full play to their role of an intellectual bank, and help the provincial party committee and government do work well in all fields.

Gansu Secretary Attends Democratic Parties' Forum

HK1102063490 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee this morning invited leaders of various organizations and renowned

nonparty personages to a forum to discuss the opinions of the CPC Central Committee on persisting in and improving the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system. Those organizations included different democratic parties, the provincial federation of industry and commerce, the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, the provincial Taiwan democratic self-government league, the provincial counselors office, the provincial cultural and historical data research office, and the provincial Huangpu fellow-students association.

The forum was chaired by provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Lu Kejian. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the occasion, provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi pointed out that the provincial party committee attaches great importance to studying and implementing the central document. The united front is one of the three magic weapons which led the Chinese Revolution to victory. The achievements scored since the founding of the PRC are also the results of the common efforts made by the multiparty cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the CPC. We should persist in and improve the system and create conditions for democratic parties and nonparty personages to participate in the state power. We sincerely hope that all of you will offer us your suggestions and criticism as to our work. Your efforts were crowned with the successes made in Gansu over the past few years. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, we should work with one heart and one mind and make continuous efforts to accelerate Gansu's economic development.

Ningxia Leader Speaks on Maintaining Stability

HK1502110890 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese
15 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] The Fourth (Enlarged) Plenary Session of the Sixth Ningxia Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, which lasted three days, concluded on the afternoon of 14 January in Yinchuan.

During the session, all those attending seriously listened to and discussed Comrade Bai Lichen's speech and the regional party committee's "Opinion on Implementing the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Furthering the Economic Readjustment and Rectification and Deepening Reform." Regional government Vice Chairman Li Chengyu and the principal responsible comrades of the Yinchuan City party committee, the Shizuishan City party committee, the Yinnan prefectural party committee, and the Guyuan prefectural party committee gave speeches at the plenary session.

At this afternoon's meeting, Huang Huang, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a speech entitled "Ningxia Must Continue To Advance Through Stability." He said: Stability is the overwhelming task of paramount importance at present. The situation in Ningxia is good in general and is a stable and united one.

Such a good situation did not come easily. All of us should safeguard such a situation as we cherish our eyes.

Comrade Huang Huang said: The international reactionary forces are bent on subjugating our country. A very small number of domestic people who stubbornly stick to bourgeois liberalization will not resign themselves to defeat. The struggle between infiltration and anti-infiltration, between subversion and antisubversion, and between "peaceful evolution" and anti-"peaceful evolution" will continue for a long time. Therefore, we must unremittingly conduct education in adhering to the four cardinal principles and unremittingly carry out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and "peaceful evolution." We must strengthen our work in all fields. In particular, we must strengthen the party's work, the economic work, the nationality work, and the political and judicial work. Stability is the prerequisite for development and reform and is a need in the supreme interests of the party and the state. Only with stability will there be a guarantee for the development of our undertakings in all fields, will the party be promising, and will the state and the nation have a bright future. If the stability is lost, the whole nation will not enjoy tranquility, the people will suffer a lot, the plan for realizing the four modernizations will fall through, and we will accomplish nothing. Stability should be the premise that we can never neglect when considering and handling various matters. We should actively do whatever is favorable to stability and resolutely check tendencies which are unfavorable to it. Party organizations and governments at all levels in this region must take the maintenance of stability as their top priority task and should do their utmost to fulfill it with the greatest determination. By maintaining the stability of the "minor environment" in their own localities, departments, and units, they will make contributions to the maintenance of stability throughout the region as well as to the maintenance of national stability.

He said: Economic stability is the foundation for political and social stability. Making a solid effort to carry out economic readjustment and rectification and deepening reform is the fundamental way to overcome the present economic difficulties and ensure the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the national economy. At present, we should seriously solve three issues in our minds: First, we should unify our understanding of the current economic situation and overcome the fear of difficulties. We should be fully aware of the difficulties and problems in our economic life, but we must also realize that we have many favorable conditions for overcoming the difficulties. Second, we should unify our thinking about maintaining long-lasting, stable, and harmonious economic development and prevent ourselves from being overanxious for quick achievements. We should combine our good desire for rapid economic development with the objective conditions, take steps according to our capacity, and advance steadily. Third, we should unify our approach to the relationship between economic readjustment and in-depth reform

and correct the wrong idea that regards readjustment as "retrogression," thus properly and closely linking economic readjustment and rectification with reform and opening up. Although the overheated economic conditions exist in the grass-roots units, the profound cause of this problem does not completely lie there. We should actively solve that problem; on the other hand, we should also carefully protect the enthusiasm of the grass-roots cadres and the masses for reform and production and encourage and guide them to make continuous advances with high morale along the socialist course. In the course of adjustment and rectification, we should properly handle the relationship between stability and development and between the growth speed and the economic results. To conduct construction, we should give consideration to our bearing capacity in all fields and take stability into account, but this does not mean that we may act sluggishly and always remain at a standstill. We must seek development and keep an appropriate growth speed. In our economic work, we should pay attention to coordinating the relationship between industry and agriculture. It is necessary to care about the well-being of the peasants, strengthen agriculture, construct the countryside, and further consolidate the foundation status of agriculture. It is necessary to concentrate energy and work with one heart and one mind to boost agriculture. Industry should adjust products and the production structure. Attention should be paid to developing the basic industries and also increasing the production of daily necessities for the people. While developing production, we should also enliven circulation, improve market supply, and strictly control price increases.

He said: The stability of policies is of great significance for keeping people's feelings stable and for consolidating and developing economic, political, and social stability. This is an important issue that must not be neglected. The practice of reform and opening up over the past 10 years shows that the present basic policies are in keeping with the people's wishes, are popular with the people, and are feasible and effective. So the stability and continuity of these policies should be maintained and implemented in full. The policies should also be continuously improved and new contents should be added to them so that the policies can be raised to a higher level. Party organizations, leading organs, and leading cadres at all levels should strictly implement the policies, conduct propaganda and education among the masses, and help the people correctly, scientifically, and realistically understand the continuity and stability of the party's policies; thus take an active part in socialist construction.

He said: Whether political, economic, and social stability in this region can be maintained and whether our undertakings in all fields can further developed will depend, to a large degree, on the work of party organizations at all levels. Therefore, we must effectively strengthen party construction and further enhance the party's combat effectiveness, attractiveness, and rallying force. First, we should strengthen the party's ideological

construction. At present, we should particularly guide the party rank and file to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methodology to analyze the situation and adhere to the socialist orientation. We should maintain a good mental condition and resolutely prevent and overcome the lax mentality. The key to strengthening party construction lies in building the leading bodies of the party at all levels into strong cores of leadership. We should build up a contingent of cadres who can uphold the four cardinal principles, stay incorrupt, and have creative initiative. Here, I must stress that we communists, especially leading cadres with party membership, not only should have lofty ideals and firm beliefs but be broadminded as well. For the party's cause, for the people's happiness, and for Ningxia's stability and development, we must devote all our energy to our work and be united to work with one heart and mind. We must attach great importance to the construction of grass-roots organizations. Leading cadres at all levels should often go to grass-roots units and among the masses to learn the conditions and feelings of the masses. They should listen to the voice of the people with an open-minded attitude, and do more solid work to bring benefit for the masses. They should use their concrete actions to win the people's trust and support. It is necessary to strictly enforce party discipline and carry out unremitting struggle against various negative and corrupt phenomena. In particular, corruption cases occurring in the leading organs and among the leading cadres should be seriously handled, and those involved in these cases must not be tolerated and let off. Leaders at all levels should take the lead in carrying forward the hardworking spirit, and practice frugality in running all undertakings. It is hoped that party organizations at all levels, party members, cadres, and the masses throughout the autonomous region will more closely rally around the party central leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, boost their spirit, work hard with one heart and one mind, and strive for Ningxia's stability and development!

Comrade Huang Huang said: As the Spring Festival will come soon, I would like to take this opportunity to extend festival congratulations on behalf of the regional party committee and the regional people's government to the people of all nationalities throughout the autonomous region.

Ningxia Discipline Inspection Meeting Opens

HK1302054990 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese
15 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] On the afternoons of 13 and 14 January, the fourth plenary session of the autonomous regional advisory committee opened in Yinchuan. The meeting discussed the summary of work for 1989 and main points for work for 1990 presented by the autonomous regional advisory committee and discussed and passed "The Autonomous Regional Advisory Committee's Resolutions on Conscientiously Carrying Out the Spirit of the

Fourth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Sixth Autonomous Regional Party Committee." Huang Huang, autonomous regional party committee secretary, attended the meeting and gave a speech.

Huang Huang said: I traveled from the Jinggang Mountains to Mount Liupan, from the territory covered by red soil to that covered by brown soil, from the south to the north. What has been in my mind is: How can I make a due contribution at a new place? My tentative idea is that I will devote my efforts to three things: Stability, party building, and economic construction. Ningxia is a minority nationality region. I hope I will make the economy here more prosperous and the people happier. He said to veteran comrades of the Advisory Committee: You are all long-tested veteran fighters. You have great ability and are experienced. I hope you will often give advice to the party committee and government; go down to the grass-roots units, subject to your physical conditions; and then help us by making pertinent suggestions. As an individual, I subject myself to supervision by you all. Let us join efforts to do a good job in Ningxia.

The veteran comrades told Huang Huang sincerely: We veterans pledge to follow the party's instructions. We will do what we are told to. They suggested that the party committee will continue doing a good job of education in policy toward nationalities, unity of various nationalities, and agricultural production and give better play to two advantages in agriculture and energy.

The veteran comrades said that they will strengthen the study of Marxist basic theories, take a lead in defending party leadership, become promoters of stability, carry forward the party's fine tradition and style, set strict demand on themselves, set an example to the masses, and establish close ties with the masses—striving for a new victory in the struggle to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform.

On the afternoon of 13 January, the sixth autonomous regional discipline inspection commission called the fourth plenary session to conscientiously study and carry out the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, to study the measures for properly inspecting discipline in this region in the course of economic improvement and rectification, to deepen the reform.

Ma Qixin, secretary of the autonomous regional discipline inspection commission, presided over the meeting, and Secretary Huang Huang and Deputy Secretary Liu Guofan of the autonomous regional party committee were on hand. Comrade Huang Huang pointed out in his speech that discipline inspection is an important component of the party's work, and it can only be strengthened rather than weakened both now and in the future. The task of the discipline inspection commission is very clear; that is, to ensure the implementation of the party's political line, principles, and policies. It is rather difficult

to accomplish this arduous mission, but cadres of the discipline commission were picked out and enjoyed a good quality. He added: I believe that all of you will certainly strengthen your confidence, get over all difficulties, and do a good job in inspecting discipline. Your work has my support, and you will render energetic support to the party committee by doing your work well. All participants believed that the support for and great importance attached to the work by the leadership of the autonomous regional party committee will further boost the confidence and determination of the cadres concerned in their effort to overcome difficulties and do their work properly. They said that they will conscientiously study and carry out the spirit of the party's fifth plenum, earnestly perform their duty, seriously enforce discipline, punish corrupt officials, and promote party building so as to guarantee the central decisions to further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform so it will be carried out smoothly.

Qinghai Secretary Speaks on Trade Union Work

*HK1402105390 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 90*

[Text] Provincial party committee Secretary Yin Kesheng has pointed out that under the new situation, we should correctly understand and handle the relationship between adherence to the party's leadership and independent work by trade unions.

He made the remarks at the Fourth Enlarged Session of the Eighth Qinghai Provincial Federation of Trade Unions held on 12 February.

Secretary Yin Kesheng also said that in stressing the unified leadership of the CPC over trade unions, we do not mean that we should follow the beaten track of not making a distinction between the party and mass organizations, substituting the party for mass organizations, and running things only by party committees without consulting mass organizations; nor do we mean that we should neglect the nature and features of trade unions and their corresponding independence; still less should we chill the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativeness of trade union cadres.

Yin Kesheng pointed out: Trade union organizations at different levels should, under the unified leadership of the CPC, extend their work in different aspects even more actively, lively, and effectively, and in particular, work harder to maintain ties with workers and staff members; truly represent their interests; give ear to their voices; do good turns and actual deeds for them; attract and organize them under trade unions; rally them around the party; and give fuller play to the role of being a bridge between the party, and workers and staff members. Trade unions at all levels should actively coordinate with party and administrative leaders, work hard to keep the ranks of workers and staff members stable, help them correctly understand the temporary difficulties we are faced with, and help them subordinate their personal

interests to the interests of the state and to the general task of economic improvement and rectification. Trade unions at different levels should continue to encourage workers and staff members to plunge into the socialist emulation drive with double increase and double economy as the main content, throw themselves into the activities of technological innovation and cooperation, try in every possible way to achieve the potential in production, work hard to improve the quality of products and economic results of enterprises, and make invigorating contributions to stable economic development in our province.

Shaanxi Governor Stops Illegal Tolls

*OW1402115190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1208 GMT 6 Feb 90*

["Feature" by reporter Ma Jiqi (7456 7162 3823): "On the Governor's Demolition of an Illegal Toll Booth"]

[Text] Xian, 6 Feb (XINHUA)—At 1530 on 5 February, a white Santana automobile parked on one side of a highway leading into downtown Xianyang.

Shaanxi Governor Hou Zongbin got out of the car and headed straight toward a small booth on the middle of the road. A young man in a black police uniform standing beside the booth had one hand full of toll tickets and extended the other hand to passing motorists to collect tolls. The motorists were mumbling angrily while handing over the tolls.

"When did you set up a booth to collect tolls?" the governor asked the toll collector and the onlookers.

"On 4 January."

"What are the criteria for collecting the tolls?"

"They are indicated on the signs over there." Following the direction in which the onlookers pointed, Governor Hou looked up and saw two large signs carrying the characters "Tolls To Be Collected" on both sides of the road. The tolls to be gathered were clearly indicated on the signs: Vehicles weighing two and a half metric tons or more shall each pay three yuan per trip, while those weighing less than two and a half metric tons shall pay one yuan. Motorcycles and other light vehicles shall pay 0.5 yuan.

"Can you show me the receipts?"

At the governor's request, a pile of receipts was handed out from the booth.

"The words printed here are 'Toll receipt for the Xian-Lanzhou Overpass in Xianyang City.' Your location is different."

"Uh, well,"

The toll collector and leading cadres of city government departments concerned who had come to the scene were rendered speechless by the governor's sharp question.

"The location for collecting tolls as approved by the provincial government is under the overpass," said a section chief of the provincial commodity prices bureau who was with the governor.

The Xianyang city government last year broadened and repaired a 3.5-kilometer section of the Xian-Lanzhou highway north of the downtown area with loans and money appropriated in advance from the city's maintenance and construction fund. In order to repay part of the loans and make up for the fund, the city government decided to collect tolls from motor vehicles driving along the downtown section of the highway. In accordance with relevant policies and regulations, the provincial government permitted them to collect tolls for one year from motor vehicles passing under the overpass of the highway north of the downtown area, but specifically forbade them to collect tolls on the downtown section of the highway.

Departments concerned in Xianyang City noticed that traffic passing along the overpass and heading toward Liquan, Jingyang, Sanyuan, and Lanzhou was relatively light, while that heading toward Baoya or the downtown area without using the overpass was quite heavy. In order to collect more tolls, they decided to transfer the toll site from north of the downtown area to the south without the provincial government's authorization. This led to confusion, as vehicles entering Xianyang City had to pay "tolls"; this had a very bad impact on the province.

After listening attentively to an explanation by a leading official of a city government department concerned, Hou Zongbin said: At present, the province is faced with serious problems in production, construction, and transportation in which a variety of pretexts are devised to collect fees, allot money, and impose fines. These problems have become serious stumbling blocks to economic readjustment, reform, and social stability. The provincial people's congress standing committee has urged the provincial government to promptly stop and correct the problems.

"We too are against collecting fees, allotting money, and imposing fines under various pretexts."

Upon hearing the remarks of city government leaders, Governor Hou said: "Good! I'm here to discuss with you about the possibility of dismantling this booth that collects tolls illegally. I hope that you will take the overall interests into account, try to win the public's trust, and remedy the situation on your own. What do you say?"

"Mr. Governor, we promise to remove the booth by midnight tonight," said Xianyang City Mayor Li Jinjiang, sincerely accepting the criticism and immediately showing his acceptance of the governor's suggestion.

Shaanxi Conference on Economic Results Concludes

*HK1402102790 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese
16 Jan 90 p 1*

[Report by staff reporter Ren Xin (0117 0207): "Provincial Planning Work Conference Ends"]

[Text] A five-day provincial conference on planning work concluded on 15 January. Attending the conference were the leading comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial advisory commission, provincial people's congress, provincial government, provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee, and provincial discipline inspection commission. Zhang Boxing and Hou Zongbin spoke at the conference.

The conference held that the situation of our province in carrying out the plan for the national economy was good last year, and achievements in improvement and rectification were initially scored. They were mainly expressed in the following: Agriculture was stepped up, the gross output of grain amounted to 20.7 billion jin, a record. Industry developed moderately and the product mix was readjusted. Investments in fixed assets were initially controlled, 32 projects were suspended or postponed last year, and investments of some 100 million yuan were curtailed. The situation in withdrawing currency from circulation was relatively good; the currency withdrawn from circulation by the end of November last year was 1,559 million yuan more than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The market tended toward stability. The prices of 19 kinds of the people's daily necessities were, on the whole, stable; the prices of the main nonstaple food, including meat, eggs, and vegetables, were stable with a slight decline; and the prices of well-known cigarettes and wines, color television sets, and refrigerators dropped. Foreign export continuously increased; the amount of exports last year recorded an increase of 5.6 percent over the year before last.

The conference proposed: This year, the objective of struggle in the economic work of our province is for the gross industrial and agricultural output value to amount to 37.4 billion yuan [as published], an increase of 7.2 percent over the preceding year; the gross national product to reach 37.4 billion yuan, an increase of 6.5 percent over the preceding year; and the national income to amount to 30.7 billion yuan, an increase of 6.5 percent.

In dealing with the focus of economic work for this year, Governor Hou Zongbin summarized it into 12 words: "Strive for stability, go all out, readjust the structure, achieve better economic results." In the face of the grim situation of the slack market and the shortage of funds, to accomplish this year's plan for the national economy, he held: It is necessary to effect change in the following several aspects: 1) It is essential to change the practice of purely relying on the external conditions to strive for high speed to the method of overcoming difficulties to seek better economic results; 2) it is imperative to change

the practice of relying on loans and increasing investments in the extensive form of enlarged reproduction to the method of relying on technological progress and taking the road of intensive form of enlarged reproduction with less investments and more output; 3) it is necessary to change from the method of relying on tax reductions and profit concessions to strive for development to the practice of improving the operation mechanism and strengthening vitality; 4) the method of relying on price increases in products to increase profits should change to the practice of trying in every possible way to tap potential, to reduce consumption, and to achieve better economic results; 5) the method of relying on excessive demand to guarantee salability should change to the method of making efforts to develop the marketable products and the domestic and international markets; 6) the method of purely relying on economic measures to stimulate enthusiasm should change to the method of integrating material encouragement with spiritual encouragement to arouse the cadres' and the masses' sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs as well as their selfless zeal.

In dealing with the necessity of upholding the seriousness of the state plan, provincial party committee Secretary Zhang Boxing said: The completion of the state mandatory plan is necessary for further doing a good job in improvement, rectification, and deepening reform, but the phenomenon of ignoring and violating the state plan has been relatively widespread in recent years. Some places and enterprises have been unable to complete the plans for the production of important products on schedule that were assigned by the state and have found it hard to fulfill the tasks of allocating the materials earmarked for unified distribution and commodities as planned. Year after year, all sorts of self-raised investments have exceeded the quotas controlled by plans; it has been difficult to guarantee the construction of the state key projects; and the total amount of the workers' wages and the issuing of bonuses have been out of control. Such a situation can continue no longer.

Zhang Boxing said: To strengthen the seriousness of the state plan, it is imperative to be subordinated to the overall situation and overcome decentralism. All departments, localities, and individuals must not alter the state plan without authorization. 1) They must correctly handle the relations between the part and the whole and must not infringe the interests of the state for the interests of their own departments, localities, and enterprises. 2) It is necessary to handle the relations between the immediate and long-term interests well. Where the

immediate interests of some places, departments, and units conflict with the long-term interests of the state, they must conscientiously be subordinated to the long-term interests of the state.

Xinjiang Photo Exhibition on Riots Opens

HK1402085990 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] A large photo exhibition displaying the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion and defense of the People's Republic, was opened at the Xinjiang Science and Technology Center in Urumqi today.

The exhibition, jointly sponsored by the regional party committee Propaganda Committee, the Xinjiang Military District Political Departments and other two units, shows to its visitors, the real state of affairs pertaining to the counterrevolutionary rebellion which broke out in Beijing at the turn of spring and summer of last year, through more than 500 giant colored photos with vivid close-ups and authentic records. It also eulogizes the heroic spirit of accepting orders to defend the party and state at an hour of danger, demonstrated by the guards of the People's Republic.

Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the national Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee and chairman of the Xinjiang Regional Advisory Commission today cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of the photo exhibition. Feng Dazhen, a member of the regional party committee Standing Committee and head of the regional party committee Propaganda Department, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He pointed out: The exhibition works as living teaching material to educate cadres and the masses of all nationalities of our region to uphold the four cardinal principles and combat bourgeois liberalization. He hoped that the exhibition would sober up more people so that they: will never forget the presence of the enemy, the class struggle, and the people's democratic dictatorship; will get a firm foothold on stability and the effort to prevent any major riots and emergencies, and meet challenges from all sides; will brace themselves up, struggle hard, do well in all fields of work with the effort to maintain stability as the central task; and will make new contributions to a stable political and economic situation in our region.

Today thousands of government functionaries, students, PLA [People's Liberation Army] officers and men, and armed police personnel visited the exhibition.

Proreunification Delegation Visits Beijing

HK1402020790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 14 Feb 90 p 7

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] A 30-person delegation from the Taipei-based Alliance for the Unification of China travels to the mainland today to promote its message of peaceful unity.

It will be the first large Taiwanese delegation to the mainland since the bloody crackdown on the pro-democracy student movement last June.

It is also the 800-strong alliance's first mission to the mainland.

Since its formation in march 1988, the alliance has become the largest pro-reunification political group in Taiwan.

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the highest advisory body with responsibility for united front work, will host the delegation in Beijing.

Alliance chairman and mission leader Mr Chen Ying-chen told the HONGKONG STANDARD yesterday that the delegation would discuss reunification with Chinese officials and scholars.

Observers said the alliance wanted to counterbalance the rapidly growing pro-independence sentiment in Taiwan.

They said it was hoping to speed up the drive for reunification of China while Eastern and Western Europe were moving towards reconciliation.

Mr Chen said: "The whole world is gradually emancipating itself from the Cold War which has divided it since the 1950s.

"In such an international situation, people in China and Taiwan are also gradually abandoning Cold War values and the relationship between the mainland and Taiwan will undergo drastic changes."

The delegation will remain in Beijing for a week, spending the second week travelling to Xian, Nanjing, Shanghai and Suzhou.

Included in the party are members of the alliance's executive committee and supervisory committee, along with a number of prominent academics.

The two deputy leaders of the mission are Dr Hsieh Hsueh-hsien of Columbia University and Professor Chang Hsiao-chun of the Taiwan National University.

Accompanying the delegation to the mainland will be journalists from leading Taiwanese newspapers including the CHINA TIMES, the UNITED DAILY NEWS and the INDEPENDENCE EVENING POST.

Mr Chen said the delegation had been divided into two groups, one focusing on political and economic problems on the mainland and the other focusing on cultural and educational issues.

"The delegation has proposed about 30 topics over a wide range of questions for our discussions with the Chinese authorities during the trip," Mr Chen said.

These included controversial issues such as the June 4 military crackdown, mass arrests of pro-democracy dissidents, human rights on the mainland, and the pro-independence movement in Taiwan.

"The Political Consultative Conference has promised to help arrange our meetings with the concerned Chinese officials, but the names of the Chinese leaders we will meet are yet to be confirmed," he said.

The alliance had not made any official requests to meet specific senior Chinese leaders.

Mr Chen stressed that the delegation would not criticise political developments on the mainland.

It would only exchange opinions with Chinese authorities on the questions raised.

"We hope the Chinese authorities will understand our friendly and positive motives to raise those questions to discuss with them.

"What we want to do is to enhance mutual understanding," he said.

"We have asked the Political Consultative Conference to arrange an internal and private meeting with concerned Chinese officials in which we can exchange our views, although the opinions may be different," he said.

Mr Chen, a human rights champion and a former political prisoner in Taiwan, also planned private meetings with released dissidents.

He is a good friend of prominent dissident Mr Liu Binyan.

Mr Chen said he hoped the trip would deepen his understanding of the current political situation on the mainland.

Fujian-born Mr Chen is also planning to visit his home county and his wife's home county, Fuzhou.

Driftnet Fishing Ban Begins June 1992

OW1502003190 Taipei CNA in English 1443 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will ban driftnet fishing from June 30, 1992, the date a United Nations global ban will be implemented, fisheries sources said Tuesday.

The Council of Agriculture has invited fisheries officials and representatives to discuss the problem and final details are expected to be decided upon within the next week.

Over 200 Taiwan driftnet fishing vessels were operating in the North Pacific in 1989 and 24 additional ones in the South Pacific. More than 400 other fishing vessels used both driftnet and other fishing techniques.

In order to help fishing boats conform to the ban, the council's fisheries department will buy up the aging driftnet fishing fleet, most of the 200-odd boats [word indistinct] over 20 years old, in order to help boat owners phase out their driftnet fishing operations.

The Republic of China, together with Japan and South Korea, have been the usual targets of criticism from international environmental protection groups for using the fishing method.

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